The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 3, 1892. NO. 18

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—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
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We Preach—You Practice. In other words, we will teach you FREE, and start you in business, at which you can rapidly gather in the dollars. We can and will, if you please, teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only, to the work. What we offer is new and it has been proved over and over again, that great pay is sure for every worker. Easy to learn. No special ability required. Reasonable industry only necessary for sure, large success. We start you, furnishing everything. This is one of the great strides forward in useful, inventive progress, that enriches all workers. It is probably the greatest opportunity laboring people have ever known. Now is the time. Delay means loss. Full particulars free. Better write at once. Address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Box 488, Portland, Maine.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the
Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.
Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
JOHN G. GILLAM.

A Point of Honor.

BY ANNA SHIELDS.

It is a fact too well proven to need comment here that mental excitement will produce upon the human countenance a change more rapid and lasting than even physical pain. But it would have scarcely seemed possible that one hour could have made a beautiful, blooming face so pallid and deathlike as that of Isaura Gardiner became in that brief time one June morning, when all nature was in jubilant mood.

She was young—not more than twenty—and had been Julius Gardner's wife a little more than one year. They had been married at a time when the firm employing Julius had wished him to undertake a prolonged Southern and Western trip to collect outstanding debts, and the young people had made this business errand their wedding tour.

Early in March they had returned to their home, and a few weeks later a wee blossom had come to bind the parents' hearts in yet closer bonds of mutual love, a little daughter they had named for Isaura's long dead mother, Bertha.

After the baby came to gladden her, Isaura found her time so filled with maternal cares that she had never availed herself to her husband's permission to explore the old homestead, until the June morning already mentioned.

It was a very large rambling old country house, the legacy of three generations of Gardners, to the last survivor Julius, and Isaura was sure that it was filled with treasurers of past occupants, though its owner laughingly assured her that he was quite sure she would find but little to reward the thorough ransacking she threatened to make.

When she was first engaged to Julius Gardner, Isaura had thought she would bring him a fortune equal to his own patrimony. She had been from infancy the supposed heiress of a maiden aunt, who had a moderate income under her own entire control and no heir but her niece. But, from some unexplained freak, the venerable maiden, upon her death-bed, left her home and money to found an asylum, bestowing upon her niece her clothing and jewelry, the one much the worse for use, the other of but trifling value.

Isaura had been sorely disappointed, but Julius had laughed at the long face, assuring her he had ample means for both; his private fortune and large salary combining to make a handsome income. So Isaura had forgotten the temporary trouble very quickly.

On the June day, already referred to, she had at last explored some of the long closed rooms, and entered one early in the forenoon, her face bright as the June sunshine pouring in at the open windows, her cheeks rivaling the blush roses clambering over the wide porch to nod at her, her eyes as clear and blue as the summer skies arching over the old homestead.

In one brief hour she came out again. But the pretty pink flush was gone from her cheeks, leaving them as white as new fallen snow, her eyes were heavy and dull as lead, gazing vacantly forward with an expression of utter misery; her step was slow and feeble, and she trembled as if unable to support her own weight. She seemed to have aged years in that one hour of anguish passed in the room entered with such a light step and happy heart.

Slowly she went to her own room. Baby Bertha lay in her dainty cradle sleeping profoundly in a morning nap, and the young mother, sinking upon her knees beside her, found some relief from her agony in a passion of tears and sobs. Again and again her husband's name mingled with the moans wrung from her white, quivering lips, till the violence of her grief wakened the sleeping child, who broke into wailing cries. For a moment the mother forgot her own grief, as she soothed the little one with all love's tender caresses, kissing the velvet cheek, and whispering soft words of affection.

But when the child lay quieted in her arms, the shadows fell again over Isaura's face, and her tears dropped fast upon the little face nestled against her bosom. The burden of grief was not lifted, though the first wild paroxysm was over. Isaura Gardner was a fair woman, tall but light, and possessing much beauty, of a purely blonde type, rippling, golden hair and blue eyes, with a soft, delicate complexion. Her disposition was gentle and loving in a remarkable degree, suiting well the exquisite beauty of face and form.

It is no exaggeration to say that she actually lived in her affection, and these were centered absolutely in her husband and child. Orphaned when only ten years old, she had been under the guardianship of her aunt, passed from one boarding-school to another, spending even her holidays in the care of her teachers, unless invited to visit a fellow-pupil.

It was during such a visit in the village that was to become her future home that she met Julius Gardner, and her heart, starving for sympathy and companionship, sprang at once to answer his warm avowal of deep, sincere love. She had never known what it was to receive such affection as her lover gave her, and she gratefully returned it. And in her love she had found only happiness. It was Julius who had consoled her when her aunt died, leaving her alone in the world. Julius who had urged a speedy marriage, that he might have the right to comfort and protect her. Julius who had made a bridal tour of his long business journey and given her every leisure hour to explore all the sights of the many places in which they sojourned. Julius who had watched her tenderly when her life seemed going from her, after baby came, and gave her new life by his loving voice and gentle caress.

She had thought their love perfect—as strong in his heart as in her own. But on that June morning, all this happy certainty had gone from her, and her heart seemed breaking at the loss. She took no further interest in exploring expedition through the old house upon which she had started so merrily, but rocked her baby in her arms, and mused over the one appalling discovery she had already made.

Julius found her so when he came in to dinner, and anxiously inquired the cause of her woe-begone face and red eyes. But for the first time his tender sympathy met a repulse; not an angry one, but one that was equally puzzling to him, it was so full of mute reproach, and no entreaties could give him any explanation of the cause.

For days this atmosphere of gloom and mystery hung about Isaura. She neglected all the little household duties in which she had delighted; she would sit for hours in silence and idleness, her face white, her eyes fixed mournfully on vacancy.

Julius was distracted. Loving his wife with all the fondness of a tender, true heart, he was grieved and angered to see her fretting constantly, yet refusing to give any reason for such excess of sorrow.

In vain he tried by every tender device to win her confidence. She only kept a more profound silence, while yet most evidently doubting the sincerity of his professions of love and regret.

At last, the result Julius dreaded fell over Isaura, and she was prostrated by low nervous fever and became very ill. The physician hinted at some mental disturbance, and prescribed quiet; and the husband, thoroughly roused by fear, exerted his authority with some show of harshness.

"You are nursing some chimera," he said to poor, pale Isaura, "and I insist upon knowing what it is."

"Oh, Julius, don't be angry!" she moaned pitifully. "Perhaps I may die, and then you can marry Magdalene."

"What upon earth are you talking about? 'Magdalene!' Who is Magdalene?"

"The woman you love. I am sorry, Julius, that I have stood in the way so long. It would have been better to have been frank with me and told me the truth before we were married."

"She is insane," thought poor Julius, bursting in a cold sweat of horror; "she has been nursing some delusion till it has turned her brain and made her a monomaniac!"

All anger was gone from her a voice as he bent low over his wife.

"Darling," he said, "do not think of such things. You cannot doubt my love for you!"

The blue eyes that had grown dim with excessive weeping searched his face eagerly. Then, as if nerved to a desperate effort, Isaura took a folded paper from the drawer of a table beside her bed and handed it to her husband.

"Read this," she said. "I found it in the room upstairs that you told me was your room while your parents lived. It was in the drawer of a bureau there, with other papers. You told me I might overhaul anything I pleased and I read that."

Wonderingly, Julius opened the paper, while Isaura scanned his face, watching for the confusion of detected guilt. To her utter amazement, Julius, after reading the paper, burst into a fit of laughter, clear, ringing and hearty.

"Oh, Isaura," he cried, when he could catch his breath, "the sins of my youth are being visited upon my head with a vengeance. Oh, it is too good!" And another paroxysm of mirth followed.

"I didn't see anything funny about it," said Isaura, crimsoning with anger.

Julius read aloud, with mock emphasis:

"DEAR DICK:—You utterly mistake both my heart and principle if you imagine for one moment that I will avail myself of the pitiful excuse of Isaura's loss of fortune to break our engagement. Dearly as I love Magdalene, bitterly as I regret the tie that binds me, I never, never so disgrace my manhood as to desert the fond heart that loves me.

"Isaura knows nothing of my mad infatuation for your sister Magdalene, my hopeless love for one I may seek to win. She trusts the professions of love I made before I knew the secret of my own heart. She loves me! And I, who sought her when she was a supposed heiress, consider it a point of honor to keep my faith with her.

"Guard my secret from your too fascinating sister, from my promised wife, and—"

Here the paper was torn and the confidences of the lover brought to an abrupt conclusion.

"Oh, Isaura," said Julius, who had been interrupted by frequent spasms of laughter, "have you really been fretting yourself sick over this balderdash?"

Then, looking into the pale, wan face, Julius became grave again.

"If you had only looked further, dear," he said, "you would have discovered page after page of just such stuff. For you must know that one of the delusions of my youth was a settled conviction that I was a great literary genius, a Wilke Collins and Charles Dickens of America, born to astonish the world. And this is part of my first, last and only novel."

"Oh, Juiius!" Isaura gasped. "I thought—I was sure—"

"There, don't cry, love; don't! Never doubt me again, dear. I cannot imagine now how you could have taken this for a genuine letter. I never knew any Dick or Magdalene."

"How did I know that? And Isaura is such a very singular name."

"So it is. But you see, dear, just about that time this singular name stood in my heart for all that was charming, good and lovable in womankind. I was desperately in love with an Isaura, and as my heroine was to embody all female perfection, I gave her the name of the woman who had full possession of my heart."

"And then the loss of fortune—my aunt, you know—"

"Bless me, yes! I forgot all about that. It does look oddly like truth, now don't it? But if you will explore the drawer still further you will find a couple of hundred pages explanatory of this precious document you so unfortunately selected."

The doctor, coming later in the day to visit his patient, was astonished at the wonderful effect of the simple remedy he had prescribed, and still more at the rapid recovery that followed. In less than a week Isaura was singing about the old house, a busy little matron, happy in her husband's love, her baby's beauty.

But she has still one regret: All her entreaties have failed to persuade Julius to complete that beautiful novel, "A Point of Honor," which lies unfinished in Isaura's care, and which she is firmly convinced would, if published, place her husband at the very pinnacle of literary fame.

But Julius will not agree with her, declaring that that precious composition has already made sufficient mischief in the world, since it caused his wife weeks of misery and a fit of illness, and therefore it is with him a point of honor to consign it to oblivion as speedily as possible.—*New York Ledger.*

THE GEM OF THE OCEAN.

Columbia, Our Commerce Destroyer, Launched.

Description of the Greatest and Fastest Vessel Afloat.

The new United States commerce destroyer Columbia, officially rated as Cruiser No. 12, but nicknamed "The Pirate," was successfully launched at 3:50 o'clock a few afternoons ago in Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia. The young lady who was selected to christen the beautiful craft was Miss Edith Morton, the daughter of Vice-President Morton.

THE COLUMBIA.

When all was ready she broke a bottle of champagne, gaily decorated with a hand-painted picture of the cruiser and red, white and blue silk streamers, upon the cruiser's prow, and the new member of the navy gracefully slid from the ways and beautifully settled in the water. As the stern struck the river every whistle in the vicinity began shrieking, and the pandemonium continued for some minutes. The Columbia's anchor was cast when the middle of the river was reached.

Among the christening party who mounted the flag-covered stand at the bow of the vessel were Secretary of the Navy Tracy, Vice-President Morton and Mrs. and Miss Helen Morton. The ladies carried large bouquets of roses, and H. Cramp, of the shipbuilding firm, stood at the side of the fair christener as prompter. There were also several hundred persons from Washington, New York and elsewhere on the platform.

While no invitations were issued by the firm of William Cramp & Sons, the yard was early thrown open to the public and all were made welcome. From Washington came a small but distinguished party of officials, including Commodore Norman H. Farquhar, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Commodore George Dewey, of the Bureau of Equipment; Commodore Francis S. Ramsay, Bureau of Navigation; Commodore William M. Folger, Bureau of Ordnance; Chief Constructor Theodore D. Wilson, of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs; Paymaster-General Edwin Stewart and Captain John A. Howell, President of the Steel Board.

Fifty thousand people watched the launching from the yard and neighboring docks, and, in fact, from every vantage point.

The Columbia is named in honor of the capital of South Carolina. She is of a class that takes the name of a city. In view of the near approach of the Columbus Centennial, Secretary Tracy thought that the name might have a double significance.

Description of the Vessel.

Crusier No. 12, when completed, will not only be a triumph of shipbuilding, but will embody all the essentials of propulsion, offensiveness and defensiveness which have long been recognized as combining the factors necessary to a maximum efficiency in naval architecture. She is termed "the 7000-ton, three-screw commerce destroyer" in the Congressional Appropriation bill.

She is prmarily designed for speed, for her chief function will be to sweep an enemy's commerce from the seas. To do this she must be able to overhaul in an ocean race the swiftest passenger steamships. The trans-Atlantic record being five days, nineteen hours and five minutes, she must break it down to five days and a fraction of an hour. A combination of perfected machinery such as has never before been designed will accomplish this end.

The cruiser is full of intricate mechanism and has ten boilers, six of which are double ended, 15½ feet in diameter by 21¼ feet long. Two others are 11½ feet in diameter by 18¼ feet long, and the remaining two, which are single ended, are ten feet in diameter by eight feet long.

The boilers are made of steel and carry a pressure of 160 pounds. Eight of the largest are built in air and water-tight compartments, into which is forced a draught of 216-500 cubic feet of air per minute when running at full speed.

The engines are three in number, consisting of vertical, triple-expansion cylinders, each of which develops 7000 horse power and drives a separate screw. Under full pressure, each of the three screws should turn at the rate of 128 revolutions per minute. Ninety revolutions was the maximum of the City of Paris. The cruiser's shafts are made of forged steel 16.5 inches in diameter.

The vital portions of the vessel are protected by an armored deck 4 inches thick on the slopes and 2½ inches on the flat. The gun deck will be minutely subdivided by coal bunkers and store rooms. The bunkers not used for coal will be filled with a patent substance of such solidity as to form a wall 5 feet thick, and having all the advantages of an inner and supplemental armor.

In the event of an emergency this patent substance, the nature of which is kept secret, can be used for fuel. Forward and abaft of the coal bunkers the cofferdam will be filled with a water-excluding substance similar to woodite.

In the wake of the eight four-inch and machine guns the ship's sides will be armored with four and two inch plating. The six-inch guns, which are four in number, will be mounted on the open deck and protected by heavy shields attached, as in the new ships, to the gun-carriages.

The coal capacity of the cruiser is 2000 tons. At ten knots speed per hour this will give her an endurance of 109 days, a radius of action of 26,240 knots, and she will be able to steam around the world in 109 days without recoaling, thus breaking all records for speed, economy and capacity.

The batteries of the cruiser will consist of four six-inch breech-loading rifles, twelve six-pounders, rapid firing; two machine guns, one field gun and six torpedo tubes. She will have two signal masts.

The new cruiser is eminently superior to any other war ship in the world. The Blake, the finest ship in the British navy, is the nearest approach to Cruiser No. 12.

It was stipulated in the contract with the Cramps that the vessel, in all its parts, should be of domestic manufacture.

A sister ship, Cruiser No. 13, is constructing by the Cramps. Her contract was awarded August 11, 1891, the Cramps's bid being $2,745,000, less $55,000, which they threw off. Both vessels will be identical in character, except that No. 13 will carry a heavier battery.

THE Northern Pacific railroad estimates that there will be 180,000 head of cattle shipped East from Idaho, Montana and Washington this season against 200,000 last.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

EDISON has patented 600 inventions.

THE Bulgarian Prime Minister, M. Stambuloff, began life as a barkeeper.

BALFOUR, the Tory First Lord of the British Treasury, is forty-five years old.

BISHOP MESSMER, of Green Bay, Wis., is one of the few Catholic clergymen who wear a beard.

MR. NICHOLS, the husband of "Charlotte Bronte," is still living, it is reported, in a remote part of Ireland.

OLIVE SCHREINER, who wrote the "Story of an African Farm," received only $65 for that successful production.

JOHN M. CORNS, surnamed "Honest John," has been Mayor of Ironton, Ohio, for twenty-two successive years.

M. HERMAN BEMBERG, the composer of "Elaine," the new and successful opera, is an American, and only thirty years of age.

THE late Jules Lebundy, the great Paris sugar refiner, left a fortune equal to $70,000,000, probably the largest fortune in France.

B. P. HUTCHINSON, "Old Hutch," the one time king of the Chicago Board of Trade, has opened a petty second-hand store in New York City.

SIGNOR GIOLITTI, the new Italian Premier, dislikes society and avoids it. He is plain in his ways and brusque and short in his manner.

MRS. OLE BULL, widow of the great violinist, makes her home in Boston with her Brother Jo, who married one of the poet Longfellow's daughters.

JAMES B. CAVANAUGH, who led his class at West Point Military Academy, is an Illinois boy. He is a star rider, a good football player, and fences with skill.

EX-PRESIDENT PALACIO, of Venezuela, has arrived in France with his family. It is reported that he had sent the snug little sum of $15,000,000 ahead of him.

THE late Rose Terry Cooke, with all her power and reputation as a writer, was not able, it is said, to make much more than mere pin money out of her literary labors.

DR. TALMAGE has been personally received by the Czar of Russia, who, through him, extended thanks to the American people for their aid to the sufferers by famine.

THE favorite tipple of General Weaver, the Presidential nominee of the People's party, is buttermilk sweetened with sugar, of which he often drinks two goblets, one after the other.

ALDERMAN CALDWELLS, the man who defeated Henry M. Stanley for the British Parliament in North Lambeth recently, began life as a gardener's boy and subsequently worked as a tailor.

NOMENCLATURE books give Shiras—the name of the new Supreme Court Justice—as derived from the old governmental word shire—from which sheriff, the shire-reeve. Shiras is a lord of the shire.

THE Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, the blind preacher and Chaplain of the House of Representatives, is spending the summer in England. One of his most popular lectures has been: "What a Blind Man Saw in England."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS lost his fortune and incurred a debt of $60,000 in trying to establish "Putnam's Magazine," and spent the best years of his life in paying off the debt, which he discharged to the last dollar.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

CAPTAIN TEBEAU, of Cleveland, is lame.

GORE is playing with the St. Louis team.

IN Clausen the Louisvilles have a good pitcher.

THE Cincinnatis miss the services of Pitcher Mullane.

BASSETT is now playing a great game at third for Louisville.

PITCHER HEMMING is making a good record in the Louisville team.

RHODE ISLAND is the only Eastern State in which they allow Sunday baseball.

THE Boston Club has signed Lake as catcher. He did good work for Kansas City.

BUFFINTON is pitching for an amateur team, it is reported, under the name of Brown.

STIVETTS, of Boston, and Sanders, of the Louisvilles, are giant pitchers, resembling each other considerably in build.

THERE seems to be a tendency to do away with non-playing managers in the League. Chapman, of Louisville, is the last to retire from the arena.

IF there is any one thing that hurts baseball it is the unjust criticism of an umpire on the part of spectators who do not know what they are kicking about.

WASHINGTON didn't finish in the first division, but she beat out New York and Chicago, which is the first time Washington has done anything of the sort.

CAPTAIN JOHN M. WARD, of Brooklyn, is noted for his courtesy on the ball field and for the moderation with which he accepts "rank" decisions of the umpire.

CHICAGO has released Shortstop Cooney and Washington has signed him. This enables Manager Irwin to put Richardson back to second base, where he is needed.

ONE by one the old guard, which for seasons maintained the honor of New York upon the diamond, are drifting to other clubs, and their placed are being filled by recruits from the minor leagues.

MANAGER POWERS, of New York, has signed McMahon, formerly catcher of the Kansas City Club. The New Yorks are playing a strong game now that the club has been reorganized and new blood instilled into the old carcass.

KNOWLES, of the Providence (R. I.) Club, in an exciting game at Binghamton, N. Y., struck Catcher Wilson, of the Binghamtons, in the face as the former was making the run. It took twenty policemen to save Knowles from the vengeance of the spectators.

COMISKEY certainly appears to be entitled to much credit for the good work of the Cincinnatis. He took practically the same team that for years past has shed gloom over that city, added some strength and by his generalship brought them up to fourth place.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn...	9	5	.643	Cincinnati	8	6	.572
Philad'lp'a.	9	5	.643	Chicago...	6	8	.429
Cleveland..	9	5	.643	Washing'n	6	8	.429
New York.	8	5	.615	Pittsburg.	4	9	.308
Boston.....	8	6	.572	Louisville.	4	10	.286
Baltimore..	8	6	.572	St. Louis.	3	11	.215

CLAY C. CLOUGH, of Boston, Mass., has come into $25,000 by the will of Hereford Drummond, of London. About a year ago, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Mr. Clough, at the risk of his life, stopped a pair of runaway horses attached to a carriage in which were Mr. Drummond and his only daughter. The gentleman wanted to show his gratitude in some substantial way, but Mr. Clough declined a reward.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

General Weaver Opens the Campaign in Colorado.

General James B. Weaver, the People's Party Presidential candidate, the other night made his opening speech in Denver, Col. Coliseum Hall, in which the meeting was held, was crowded to its greatest capacity, and then an overflow meeting was held in the open air to accommodate those who could not obtain admission to the hall.

Mrs. M. E. Lease, the woman reformer from Kansas, addressed the overflow meeting and also made a speech in the hall.

In the hall, when General Weaver appeared upon the platform, B. Clark Wheeler, of Aspen, presented him with a silver pen with which, as Wheeler said he could, when elected, sign the Free Coinage bill. Great applause greeted the presentation, and when it subsided General Weaver, after returning thanks, proceeded to deliver his address, which was listened to with close attention, interrupted repeatedly by applause.

VAST zinc discoveries have been made on the Ouashita River, near the oil wells, not far from Denison, Texas.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

31

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice.	$ —	@	$2 20
Medium, 1891, choice....	1 85	@	1 90
Pea, 1891, choice.....	1 85	@	1 90
White kidney, 1891, choice	2 50	@	2 55
Red kidney, 1891, choice.	2 35	@	2 45
Yellow eye, 1891, choice.	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., per bush....	1 90	@	2 00
Green peas, 1891, per bush....	1 70	@	—
1891, bags.....	1 60	@	—
1891, Scotch.....	1 75	@	1 80

BUTTER.

Creamery—St., & Penn, extras	22	@	—
St. & Penn., firsts.....	20	@	21
Western, firsts.....	20	@	21
Western, seconds.....	18	@	19
Western, thirds.....	—	@	17
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras.....	—	@	21
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	19	@	20
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	17½	@	18½
Welsh tubs, extras.....	20	@	—
Welsh tubs, 1sts.....	18	@	19
Welsh tubs, 2ds.....	17	@	17½
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts.	17	@	19
W. Im. creamery, 2ds..	15½	@	16½
W. Im. creamery, 3ds..	—	@	—
Western Factory, firsts.....	15½	@	16
W. Factory, seconds.....	14½	@	15
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	13	@	14

CHEESE.

State factory—Full cream, large size white, fancy..	8¾	@	8⅞
Full cream, colored, fancy	9	@	9⅛
Full cream good to prime	8	@	8⅜
Part skims, choice.....	5½	@	6
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5
Part skims, common.....	2½	@	4
Full skims.....	½	@	1⅛

EGGS.

State and Penn—Fresh.....	17¼	@	17½
Western—Fresh, fancy.....	16½	@	16¾
Fresh, fair to prime.....	16	@	16⅛

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—Southern, red, crate	75	@	1 25
Jersey, per bbl.....	1 00	@	3 00
Up River, per bbl.....	1 00	@	2 25
Pears, Sugar Top, per bbl...	2 00	@	3 25
Catherine, near by, bbl..	3 50	@	4 00
Bell, per bbl.....	2 50	@	3 00
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket.....	—	@	—
Western N. Y., Concord.	—	@	—
Peaches, Md. & Del., crate..	1 00	@	1 75
Huckleberries, N. J., per box	50	@	80
Jersey, per quart.....	6	@	9
Md. & Del., per quart...	5	@	7
Blackberries, Md., per qt.....	7	@	10
Jersey, per quart.....	8	@	12
Gooseberrries, prime green, qt	6	@	8
Raspberries, red, Jersey, pint.	4	@	6
Currants, large, lb.....	6	@	7
Small, per lb.....	5	@	6
Watermelons, Ga., per 100..	8 00	@	22 00
Muskmelons, per bbl.....	50	@	3 50

HOPS.

State—1891, choice, per lb...	25	@	25½
1891, prime.....	24	@	24½
1891, common to good...	19	@	23
1890, common to choice..	14	@	18
Old odds.....	7	@	10

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn..	14	@	14½
Western, per lb.....	14	@	14½
Spring Chickens, large, lb..	17	@	18
Small to medium.....	14	@	16
Roosters, old, per lb.....	—	@	8½
Turkeys, per lb.....	9	@	10
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair.....	65	@	1 00
Southern, per pair.....	—	@	60
Geese, Western, per pair....	1 25	@	1 50
Southern, per pair.....	—	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair.....	30	@	40

DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Selected hens, lb.	15	@	—
Mixed weights.....	14	@	—
Toms, fair to prime.....	13	@	14
Chickens—Phila., broilers...	19	@	23
L. I. broilers.....	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	—	@	13½
Western, per lb.....	13	@	13½
Ducks—Western, per lb.....	7	@	13
Eastern,, per lb.....	19	@	20
Spring, L. I. per lb.....	18	@	19
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb	18	@	19
Squabs—Dark, per doz.....	1 75	@	2 00
Light, per doz.....	2 75	@	3 00

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—Southern, seconds	50	@	1 00
Norfolk, bbl.....	1 37	@	1 75
Eastern, shore, per bbl..	1 37	@	1 62
L. I., in bulk, per bbl...	1 62	@	1 75
Cabbage, L. I. per 100.....	2 00	@	4 00
Norfolk, per barrel.....	—	@	—
Onions—Eastern shore, bbl..	2 25	@	2 50
Eastern shore, basket....	1 12	@	1 25
Squash—marrow, per barrel.	75	@	1 00
L. I., yellow, barrel....	75	@	1 00
L. I., white, barrel.....	75	@	1 00
Peas, S. Jersey, ½ bbl. basket	—	@	—
Long Island, per bag....	—	@	50
Cucumbers, Norfolk, crate...	—	@	—
Jersey, per box.....	75	@	—
String beans, L. I., bag.....	—	@	50
Tomatoes, So. Jersey, crate.	40	@	60
Maryland, per bu. crate.	50	@	75

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Mill Extra.....	4 30	@	4 45
Patents.....	4 40	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	88	@	88¾
Rye—State.....	70	@	76
Barley—Two-rowed State...	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded Mixed.....	45	@	58
Oats—No. 2 White.....	—	@	37¾
Mixed Western..	—	@	—
Hay—Good to Choice.....	70	@	75
Straw—Long Rye.....	—	@	55
Lard—City Steam.....	—	@	6.75c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, City dressed.....	4½	@	8½
Milch Cows, com. to good...	20 00	@	40 00
Calves, City dressed.....	7½	@	10
Sheep, per 100 lbs.....	4 00	@	5 00
Lambs, per lb.....	5¾	@	7
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs.....	—	@	6 30
Dressed.....	8	@	9

A DETROIT MIRACLE.

A GREAT TRIUMPH FOR CANADIAN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

PARTICULARS OF ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CURES ON RECORD DESCRIBED BY THE DETROIT NEWS—A STORY WORTH A CAREFUL PERUSAL.

(Detroit News.)

The following paragraph, which appeared in the News a short time ago, furnished the basis of this information—a case that was so wonderfully remarkable that it demanded further explanation. It is of sufficient importance to the News' readers to report it to them fully. It was so important then that it attracted considerable attention at the time. The following is the paragraph in question:

"C. B. Northrop, for 28 years one of the best known merchants on Woodward avenue, who was supposed to be dying last spring of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis, has secured a new lease of life and returned to work at his store. The disease has always been supposed to be incurable, but Mr. Northrop's condition is greatly improved, and it looks now as if the grave would be cheated of its prey."

Since that time Mr. Northrop has steadily improved, not only in looks, but in condition, till he has regained his old-time strength.

It had been hinted to the writer of this article, who was acquainted with Mr. Northrop, that this miraculous change had been wrought by a very simple remedy called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. When asked about it Mr. Northrop fully verified the statement, and not only so, but he had taken pains to inform any one who was suffering in a similar manner when he heard of any such case. Mr. Northrop was enthusiastic at the result in his own case of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It was a remedy that he had heard of after he had tried everything he could hope to give him relief. He had been in the care of the best physicians who did all they could to alleviate this terrible malady, but without any avail. He had given up hope, when a friend in Lockport, N. Y., wrote him of the case of a person there who had been cured in similar circumstances by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The person cured at Lockport had obtained his information respecting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from an article published in the Hamilton, Ont., Times. The case was called "The Hamilton Miracle" and told the story of a man in that city who, after almost incredible suffering, was pronounced by the most eminent physicians to be incurable and permanently disabled. He had spent hundreds of dollars in all sorts of treatment and appliances only to be told in the end that there was no hope for him, and that cure was impossible. The person alluded to (Mr. John Marshall, of 25 Little William St., Hamilton, Ont.,) was a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, and after having been pronounced permanently disabled and incurable by the physicians, was paid the $1000 disability insurance provided by the order for its members in such cases. For years Mr. Marshall had been utterly helpless, and was barely able to drag himself around his house with the aid of crutches. His agonies were almost unbearable and life was a burden to him, when at last relief came. Some months after he had been paid the disability claim he heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and was induced to try them. The result was miraculous; almost from the outset an improvement was noticed, and in a few months the man whom medical experts had said was incurable, was going about the city healthier and stronger than before. Mr. Marshall was so well known in Hamilton that all the city newspapers wrote up his wonderful recovery in detail, and it was thus, as before stated, that Mr. Northrop came into possession of the information that led to his equally marvelous recovery. One could scarcely conceive a case more hopeless than that of Mr. Northrop. His injury came about in this way: One day, nearly four years ago, he stumbled and fell the complete length of a steep flight of stairs which were at the rear of his store. His head and spine were severely injured. He was picked up and taken to his home. Creeping paralysis very soon developed itself, and in spite of the most strenuous efforts of friends and physicians the terrible affliction fastened itself upon him. For nearly two years he was perfectly helpless. He could do nothing to support his strength in the least effort. He had to be wheeled about in an invalid's chair. He was weak, pale and fast sinking when his timely information came that veritably snatched his life from the jaws of death. Those who at that time saw a feeble old man wheeled into his store on an invalid's chair would not recognize the man now, so great is the change that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have wrought. When Mr. Northrop learned of the remedy that had cured Mr. Marshall in Hamilton, and the person in Lockport, he procured a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through Messrs. Bassett & L'Hommedieu, 95 Woodward avenue, and from the outset found an improvement. He faithfully adhered to the use of the remedy until now he is completely restored. Mr. Northrop declares that there can be no doubt as to Pink Pills being the cause of his restoration to health, as all other remedies and medical treatment left him in a condition rapidly going from bad to worse, until at last it was declared there was no hope for him and he was pronounced incurable. He was in this terrible condition when he began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they have restored him to health.

Mr. Northrop was asked what was claimed for this wonderful remedy, and replied that he understood that the proprietors claim it to be a blood builder and nerve restorer; supplying in a condensed form all the elements necessary to enrich the blood, restore shattered nerves and drive out disease. It is claimed by the proprietors that Pink Pills will cure paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, palpitation of the heart, headache, and all diseases peculiar to females, loss of appetite, dizziness, sleeplessness, loss of memory, and all diseases arising from overwork, mental worry, loss of vital force, etc.

"I want to say," said Mr. Northrop, "that I don't have much faith in patent medicines, but I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The proprietors, however, claim that they are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is used, but a highly scientific preparation, the result of years of careful study and experiment on the part of the proprietors, and the pills were successfully used in private practice for years before being placed for general sale. Mr. Northrop declares that he is a living example that there is nothing to equal these pills as a cure for nerve diseases. On inquiry the writer found that these pills were manufactured by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and the pills are sold in boxes (never in bulk by the hundred), at 50 cents a box, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., from either above addresses. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment with them comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment. This case is one of the most remarkable on record, and as it is one right here in Detroit, and not a thousand miles away, it can be easily verified. Mr. Northrup is very well known to the people of Detroit, and he says he is only too glad to testify of the marvelous good wrought in his case. He says he considers it his duty to help all who are similarly afflicted by any word he can say in behalf of the wonderful efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

To Wind the Clock.

The annoyance resulting from allowing a clock to run down need never more be experienced. A recent patent issued describes a small electric motor so attached to the clock mechanism as to automatically and periodically wind the spring. Current can be supplied the motor from a lamp socket or a battery, and as long as such current is supplied the clock will be self-winding.—Detroit Free Press.

In Country Hamlet,

Far from a physician, every family should keep Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure in the house. This distinguished remedy *removes at once all traces of* Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Diptheretic Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds. Sold by prominent druggists. 50c. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

The article, "A Detroit Miracle," taken from a Detroit paper, is quite interesting reading. It tells how one of the best-known merchants of that city suddenly appeared at his business with apparently a new lease of life, when it was supposed that he was a very sick man.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

When you eat too much,
When you drink too much,
When you smoke too much,
When you work too much,
Bradycrotine, no Headache.
Fifty cents, at drug stores.

BEECHAM'S PILLS stimulate the ptyalin in the saliva, remove depression, give appetite, and make the sick well.

Willie Tillbrook.

Scrofula
In the Neck.

The following is from Mrs. J. W. Tillbrook, wife of the Mayor of McKeesport, Penn.:

"My little boy Willie, now 6 years old, 2 years ago had a scrofula bunch under one ear which the doctor lanced and it discharged for some time. We then began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and the sore healed up. His cure is due to **HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.** He has never been very robust, but now seems healthy and **daily growing stronger."**

HOOD'S PILLS do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them. 25c.

JOHNSON'S
Anodyne Liniment.
UNLIKE ANY OTHER.
ORIGINATED IN 1810.
THINK OF IT! ALMOST A CENTURY.

Every traveler, Every family should keep it at hand, for the common ills of life liable to occur to any one. It is Soothing, Healing and Penetrating. Once used always wanted. Sold everywhere. Price 35c., six, $2. Full particulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

NYNU—31

RADWAY'S PILLS,
The Great Liver & Stomach Remedy

For the Cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no Mercury, Minerals or Deleterious Drugs.

Price 25c. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases. Take the medicine according to the directions and observe what we say in "False and True" respecting diet.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs and sudden flashes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York, for "False and True."

DR. KILMER'S
SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. **SWAMP-ROOT** cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if no benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

ROBERT RAY HAMILTON'S body has been taken to New York from Wyoming and placed in the vault of his uncle, Robert Ray, in Greenwood Cemetery.

PART of the New York Biscuit Company's plant, in New York City, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of over $160,000.

LOUIS COUCHER, a farmer of Myersville, N. J., was clearing away the grass in front of his mowing machine, when the horses started and he fell in front of the knives. He grasped the reins and tried to stop the horses, but could not. The top of his skull was cut off by the knives, exposing his brains. His death was witnessed by his little son.

FREDERICK MOLLICK, a baker, was arrested at Long Branch, N. J., accused of complicity with the Anarchist Berkman in the attack on Chairman Frick; H. Bauer, also an alleged accomplice of Berkman, was arrested in Pittsburg. The police of that city thought there was a plot to assassinate Frick, which had its inception in New York.

INTENSE heat prevailed throughout the Eastern and Middle States, causing many deaths and interfering with work in factories and mills. The highest temperature, 101 degrees, was reached at Philadelphia, where there were thirteen deaths from prostration.

THE Inman line steamer City of Paris, which flies the American flag, smashed all records on her late trip from Liverpool to New York, and is now Queen of the Ocean. She accomplished the run in the marvelous time of five days, fifteen hours and fifty-eight minutes, beating the best previous record by thirty-three minutes, which was held by the White Star steamer Teutonic.

AT Wilkesbarre, Penn., Alexander Eggleston shot and killed his wife and then fatally shot himself through the head. Eggleston had been a very hard drinker, and six weeks before his wife left him, taking her eight children.

FRANK MOLLICK, the alleged accomplice of the Anarchist, Berkman, who shot Frick, was forcibly taken from Long Branch, N. J., to Pittsburg before his lawyers could serve a writ of habeas corpus.

A PLOT to blow up the Carnegie mills in Pittsburg, by an explosion of natural gas, was accidentally discovered in time to prevent great destruction of life and property. It is believed to have been the work of Anarchists.

THE Chief of Police of Long Branch, N. J., was arrested for permitting Frank Mollick, the Anarchist, to be taken out of the State of New Jersey without extradition papers.

GEORGE K. SISTARE, the well-known broker, committed suicide in the Manhattan Club, New York City.

THE Crane Chemical Works, at Springfield, N. J., blew up, and several of the buildings which composed the plant were shattered. A number of houses in the vicinity were blown down and a number of people slightly injured. The shock was tremendous, the vibrations being plainly felt in Orange, four miles from the scene of the explosion.

GENERAL SNOWDEN, in command of the Pennsylvania militia, left Homestead with a large portion of his staff.

JAMES RILEY, a flagman at one of the railway crossings in Chatham, N. Y., shot and stabbed Thomas Kildary and then blew out his own brains. He was insane.

THE forest fires that raged in the southern part of Ocean County, New Jersey, during the dry spell caused considerable damage.

South and West.

A DISASTROUS hailstorm visited Lakefield, Minn. The storm covered a strip of country three miles wide. The fields in the strip were utterly laid waste.

EXPERT accountants who have been examining the books in the Treasurer's office in Dakota County, Nebraska, have completed their work, and report that ex-Treasurer Wilkenson is $13,400 short.

BODIE, the largest town in Mono County, California, has been wiped out by fire. The fire burned up the entire business part of the town, only one store escaping. Over fifty stores were destroyed and many dwelling houses. The loss is about $200,000, with small insurance.

THE West Virginia Democratic State Convention met at Parkersburg, W. Va., with 1200 delegates present. A. McCorkle was nominated for Governor.

A STEAM engine boiler, used with a wheat thrashing machine near Kyle's Station, Butler County, Ohio, burst. Ambrose Alexander and Perry Holden were killed, and George Wiley, Edward Taylor, William Shark and John Kyle were painfully wounded. The barn was set on fire and burned to the ground, with about $2000 worth of grain and farming implements.

A BOILER in the shingle mill of Hartnell & Smith, on Otsego Lake, Mich., blew up, killing four men, fatally injuring another and demolishing the mill.

THE Michigan Supreme Court has declared the recent Reapportionment act unconstitutional.

MRS. ROBERT MORELL, an old woman, living ten miles from Hillsboro, Ill., was stung on the back of the neck by a bee and died from the effects in thirty minutes.

THE Colorado People's Party State Convention met at Denver and nominated a full ticket headed by Julius Thompson for Governor.

A DESPERATE fight occurred at Flat Rock, Ky., between Deputy Sheriff Grant Sellers and John Coffey, in which both were killed.

APPLICATION was made in Indianapolis, Ind., for a receiver for the Order of the Iron Hall; serious charges were made against the Vice-President of the concern.

JULIUS WISE, colored, was hanged at Lexington Court House, S. C., a few days ago, for the murder of another colored man.

A SEVERE storm, amounting to a tornado, swept over Harrisonburg, Va. Houses were unroofed and trees uprooted.

EX-CONGRESSMAN KNUTE NELSON was nominated for Governor by the Minnesota Republican State Convention at St. Paul. The nomination was made by acclamation.

Washington.

GEORGE SHIRAS was confirmed by the United States Senate as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

SENATOR ALDRICH, of Rhode Island, opened the tariff debate in the Senate with a speech in which he asserted that the cost of living had been decreased under operation of the McKinley bill and that wages had been increased. His statements were denied by Senator Vest, of Missouri.

THE President has approved the act to enforce reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and Canada.

IN the House of Representatives, a vote on the proposition to appropriate $5,000,000 for the World's Fair at Chicago, resulted 117 ayes; 105 nays.

THE Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: A. Barton Hepburn, of New York, Controller of the Currency; Watson R. Sperry, of Delaware, Minister and Consul-General to Persia; Truxton Beale, of California, Minister and Consul-General to Roumania, Servia and Greece.

THE President nominated Watson R. Sperry, of Delaware, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to Persia. He is editor of the Wilmington News.

THE Secretary of the Treasury instructed customs officers to deny admission to rags exported from France during the prevalence of the cholera epidemic. He also directed collectors of customs along the Atlantic seaboard to prohibit the landing of immigrants from France.

THE Committee on Territories was instructed to visit (during the recess) the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Oklahoma to inquire into their resources, population, etc., and as to the propriety of their being admitted as States.

THE President approved the act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, known as the Black Hawk, Creek, Cherokee and Seminole wars.

THE President vetoed the famous William McGarrahan bill. The bill provided for the payment of the McGarrahan claim for about $3,000,000, which had been before Congress many years.

SECRETARY NOBLE issued a public notice warning all persons now on the Colville Indian reservation, in the State of Washington, without express authority to leave the same without delay.

Foreign.

THE English have armed the natives of East Africa to fight the Germans.

EIGHTY persons were injured by the falling of the seats in the theatre at Rueil, France.

A COMMERCIAL treaty between Germany and the Republic of Colombia was signed.

IN view of the cholera in certain parts of Russia all the schools under the control of the Holy Synod have been closed.

A RECOUNT in Scotland reduces Gladstone's majority in the British Parliament to forty.

THE customs revenue of Cuba is to be farmed out by Spain to a syndicate of foreigners.

LATER NEWS.

THE Socialist Labor Party in Massachusetts nominated a full State ticket, with John Orvis for Governor. The vote is estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000.

FIVE THOUSAND persons saw Professor Hobe, an aeronaut, fall from an altitude of 3000 feet in the Ivers Park at St. Paul Minn. He had been making ascensions for several weeks, descending by a parachute. The body went ten feet into the ground.

A MOB at Jacksboro, Tenn., lynched Andy Beshears and John Willis, who had assaulted a woman in the presence of her husband. They were made to stand on a gate until the ropes were fixed.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR ANTHONY KENNEDY died a few days ago, at Annapolis, Md. Senator Kennedy was born in Baltimore on December 21, 1810.

COLONEL CHARLES HEYWOOD, Commandant United States Marine Corps, has addressed a letter to John Philip Sousa the leader of the United States Marine Band, granting, at the latter's request, his discharge from the corps.

PRESIDENT HARRISON issued a proclamation ordering the striking miners in the Cœur d' Alene District of Idaho to disperse.

TWO closely packed drags collided in Paris, France, on the way home from the Maison Laffite races. The horses became unmanageable and threw the vehicles down an embankment into the gutter. Four men were killed, and several men and two women were severely injured.

POPE LEO XIII issued an address to the Bishops of Italy, Spain and the Americas, decreeing a religious celebration on October 12. The celebration in honor of the discovery of America by Columbus was formally begun at Cadiz, Spain.

A TORNADO caused immense damage lately in and about Valence, France. The loss in grapevines alone is enormous.

A FAMILY DROWNED.

Fatal Work of a Cloudburst in West Virginia.

A severe storm which passed over Wheeling, W. Va., was disastrous in its results. There was also considerable loss of life, besides some destruction of property by lightning on Long Run, in Marshall County, a few miles south of Wheeling. An entire family of nine persons was swept from the face of the earth by a sudden flood following a cloudburst. The family consisted of William Doty and wife, their three children, Doty's father and mother, Mrs. Doty's mother and a servant girl. The house was situated in a ravine and was swept away by the torrent, not one of the sleeping occupants being left to tell the tale.

Another house was swept away by the same torrent, but all the occupants escaped. At Proctor, on the Ohio Railroad, a long trestle was washed out and a freight train was wrecked. Twenty-eight cars were piled up, and the engineer, Will Beasley, of Parkersburg, was injured so that his leg had to be amputated.

At Parkersburg, the State militia was in annual encampment, and a second storm wrecked the camp. Women who were visiting the camp narrowly escaped serious injury. Near the encampment, the stable of C. H. Shattuck's stock farm was struck by lightning, and several blooded horses were killed.

INDIANS CAN VOTE.

Legal Opinions Rendered in Oklahoma Cause Comment.

Considerable comment has been caused throughout Oklahoma by legal opinions rendered by Judge John Dille and other prominent lawyers of the Territory that Indians will be entitled to vote at the coming elections.

They say the law provides that Indians taking land in severalty have the same rights of franchise as any citizen, and if this opinion be good law the candidates will have 3300 Indians to buttonhole.

If the Indians vote it is liable to make quite a difference in the Congressional race.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

142D DAY.—The conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was presented——Messrs. George and Hunton spoke in favor of the Anti-option bill——Mr. Peffer asked for the appointment of a select committee on the Homestead conflict. Mr. Sanders objected, because he thought that the resolution should also include the troubles at the Coeur d'Alene mines in Idaho.

143D DAY.—Mr. Aldrich spoke on the results of the McKinley Tariff law. Mr. Vest replied——The Anti-Option bill was laid before the Senate as the "unfinished business" and it went over.

144TH DAY.—The New York Bridge bill was taken up, but went over without action——The Anti-Option bill was further discussed.

145TH DAY.—The bill, abolishing the office of Post Trader in the army on the termination of the present appointments, was passed——The Senate refused to recommit the Anti-Option bill by a vote of thirty-two to thirteen——The O'Neill Eight-Hour bill was passed——The proposed investigation of the Homestead strike was discussed——The Hudson River Bridge bill was consigned to the calendar——A House resolution to adjourn in two days was brought to the Senate and there referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

146TH DAY.—Messrs. Carlisle, Sherman and Proctor spoke upon the tariff, consuming the entire day's session.

147TH DAY.—The Senate postponed consideration of the Anti-Option bill till next session when it will come up as unfinished business——The Senate passed a joint resolution extending the appropriations for the branches of the public service included in the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill.

In the House.

165TH DAY.—The report on the Raum investigation was presented and discussed.

166TH DAY.—The Deficiency bill was passed——The Sundry Civil bill was discussed.

167TH DAY.—The World's Fair appropriation of $5,000,000 was passed, but on a motion to reconsider filibustering was begun.

168TH DAY.—The House spent the day in filibustering against the motion to lay the motion to reconsider the World's Fair appropriation on the table——A resolution to adjourn in two days was passed.

169TH DAY.—Mr. Hatch, of the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the majority report on the effect of the present tariff law upon agriculture. Mr. Funston presented a report containing the views of the majority committee——Great excitement was aroused by a charge in Mr. Watson's book of drunkenness in the House——The deadlock over the World's Fair appropriation remained unbroken.

170TH DAY.—Filibustering against the World's Fair amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was resumed. A quorum was not present to vote.

THE HOMESTEAD LOCKOUT.

An Estimate of What It Will Cost All Concerned.

A dispatch from Homestead, Penn., says: "The great lockout at Homestead is just one month old, and has already cost over $1,000,000 besides the sacrifice of a half-score of human lives and serious injuries to many times that number. Of the loss in cash, the military has cost in round figures $320,000, the workmen have lost in wages $150,000 and the Carnegies have spent and lost as much more in getting new workmen. The workmen at Beaver Falls, Duquesne and the Union mills in Pittsburg have lost about $100,000 in wages by their sympathy strike, and the firm is out $100,000 by the idleness of these plants. Added to this will be the county expenses for deputy sheriffs and murder trials, the expense to the city for hunting Anarchists and to the Nation for the Congressional investigation. Another item of no mean significance is the loss to workmen and manufacturers in plants indirectly affected, which have been forced to close down for want of material. The locked-out workmen have not as yet been deprived of any of the necessaries of life, and if the fight should last several weeks longer there is no danger of the workmen's families coming to actual want. Subscriptions have been coming in liberally and the relief work has been carried on judiciously and well. Every day people come to the Amalgamated headquarters and receive orders for groceries and provisions. The funds already collected will hold out for some time. The people who are receiving aid are principally those who received $1.40 a day, the cheap laborers, who left their places out of sympathy for the members of the Amalgamated Association."

On the 29th of June, 2000 men having been locked out, 1800 others struck out of sympathy, and only a few watchmen were left around the plant. Now there are about 725 men in the mill, and the firm says it has a quantity of beams ready for shipment.

The men claim that their ranks are as solid as on the first day after the mills were closed against them, while the officials of the company assert that there are gaps that are daily becoming wider.

When the striking workmen at the Allegheny Bessemer Steel Works at Duquesne were paid off a watchman named Foley got into an altercation with a man named Bourke, a striker. They were arrested and taken to the Aldermen's office. While there Foley's son attacked Bourke and cut him over the right eye. A crowd of several hundred workmen gathered around to see the fight and nearly created a riot. The crowd was ultimately scattered by the Sheridan Troop, which was telegraphed for to the heights above.

The would-be assassin Berkmann was given a preliminary hearing in the County Jail office in Pittsburg, and was admitted to bail aggregating $24,000, which was not furnished, and the prisoner was remanded for court.

PUT TO THE SWORD.

A Mad Scotch Clerk Hacks Three Persons to Death.

James Fraser, a bank clerk, residing in the village of Polmont, County of Stirling, Scotland, rushed into the house of a neighbor with a drawn sword in his hand, and without a word of warning made a murderous attack upon him, slashing with his weapon at all who came to rescue his victim. The neighbor made a good fight, but all his attempts to disarm Frazer were unavailing and at last, weak from loss of blood he was unable to resist longer and was hacked to death. The murderer then turned his attention to the wife of his victim, inflicting upon her wounds which will result in her death. Not satisfied with his bloody work, he then rushed from the house, and meeting a young woman on the highway cut and stabbed her with the sword which he still carried until he had killed her. He was finally captured after a desperate struggle He was believed to be insane.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

"German Syrup"

Just a bad cold, and a hacking cough. We all suffer that way sometimes. How to get rid of them is the study. Listen—"I am a Ranchman and Stock Raiser. My life is rough and exposed. I meet all weathers in the Colorado mountains. I sometimes take colds. Often they are severe. I have used German Syrup five years for these. A few doses will cure them at any stage. The last one I had was stopped in 24 hours. It is infallible." James A. Lee, Jefferson, Col.

A remedy which, if used by Wives about to experience the painful ordeal attendant upon Child-birth, proves an infallible specific for, and obviates the tortures of confinement, lessening the dangers thereof to both mother and child. Sold by all druggists. Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle, charges prepaid.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 gross $2; 1 bottle 15c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y. Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

I WANT a Representative in each good section at once. $900 first year. Stamp & Refesences. A. T. MORRIS, 3rd & Sycamore, Cincinnati.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE GALLOPING HORSE STEAM CAROUSAL, OR MERRY-GO-ROUND.

Having had several years' experience in manufacturing and operating these machines, we are prepared to furnish a machine, which for beauty, durability and completeness, cannot be surpassed. Machines constantly on hand. All orders filled promptly. Write for catalogue and prices to

OWEN & MARGESON,
Hornellsville, N. Y.

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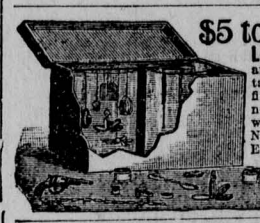

$5 to $15 per day, at home, selling LIGHTNING PLATER and plating jewelry, watches tableware, &c. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. Wholesale to agents $5. Write for circulars. H. C. DELNO & Co., Columbus, O.

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Dutcher's Fly Killer is sure death. Every sheet will kill a quart of flies, and secure peace while you eat, quiet when you read and the comforts of a nap in the morning. Get Dutcher's and secure best results

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ST. ALBANS, VT.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting three boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

Hulbert-Fencraft Mfg Co. St. Louis, Mo.
Artistic Metal Workers.
Brass, Iron and Wire Office-work. Railings, Crestings, Newings, etc. Everlasting Cemetery FENCES. Shipped everywhere. Agents wanted. Write for Catalogue and Estimate.

COME QUICK!—R'ys advancing will double value. Fine timber and rich soil underlaid with coal. Well adapted for Poultry, Vegetables, Fruit. 80,000 acres lands, lots in all plateau towns. CUMBERLAND PLATEAU LAND OFFICE, Roslin P. O., Hulbert Park, Tenn.

GARFIELD TEA Overcomes results of bad eating; cures Sick Headache; restores Complexion; cures Constipation. Send for Free Sample to 319 West 46th Street, New York City.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

HEADACHE CURED in 5 minutes. WARRANTED. Trial by mail 10 cents (silver). BRICK MEDICAL CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

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Superior Quality Athletic & Aquatic Goods & Supplies

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION.

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES $85
For Ladies and Gents. Six styles in Pneumatic Cushion and Solid Tires.
Diamond Frame, Stee Drop Forgings, Steel Tubing. Adjustable Ball Bearings to all running parts, including Pedals. Suspension Saddle.
Strictly HIGH GRADE in Every Particular.
Send 6 cents in stamps for our 100-page illustrated catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Sporting Goods, etc.
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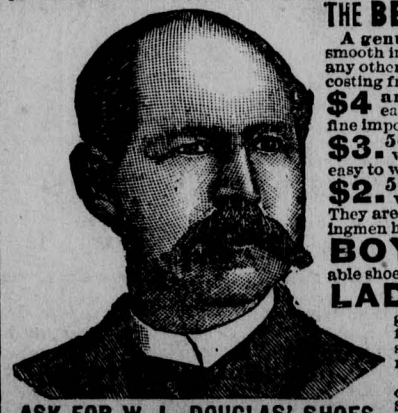
JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Mfrs., 147 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.



ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at these prices. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $8 to $12.

$3. 50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2. 50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

BOYS' $2 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at these prices.

LADIES' $3 Hand-Sewed, $2.50, $2 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $6. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THE ITEM is under obligations to Hon. L. E. Atkinson, our very obliging Congressman, for recent favors.

IT is well to bear in mind that alcohol is a potent ally of the sun in sapping the vital forces in this season of excessive heat. The man who imagines that he can get cooler by pouring liquid fire down his throat and sending it coursing through his veins, whether the liquor fire is concentrated in the form of whisky or diluted in the form of beer, is supremely foolish, and if he indulges too freely he is liable to pay a serious penalty for his folly.

IT is reportad that a concentrated effort will be made at the next session of the state legislature to have the Sunday laws repealed. There is nothing prohibited by the Sunday laws of the state that does not conform to the revealed law of the Creator. Shall man be more wise than God? Every voter who has respect for the divinely instituted day of rest should see that his vote is deposited in favor of those candidates who will oppose the repeal of the Sunday laws. Every loyal American, every laboring man should demand a strict observance of the sabbath.

SOME people never get excited save in the presence of physical danger. For instance many have become sensible to the dangers of unrestricted immigration and are clamoring for new immigration laws because some recent immigrants brought typhus fever with them and one leper has been discovered. The fact is that the moral pestilence which many of these immigrants have brought with them, and which has excited little attention, is a thousand times worse than typhus fever and leprosy. A great many of these people are anarchists and are set to destroy law. Others are infidels, and some of them have been holding a meeting in Chicago, at which they passed intemperate resolutions denouncing the senate of the United States because it insisted that the Chicago fair shall observe the Sabbath, and they have had the audacity to undertake to teach Americans what American liberty means. These people are dangerous; they are trying to reduce the United States to a level with the wretched lands from which they came. Their doctrines and their example are far more deadly than typhus fever, for the latter destroys men's bodies while materialism will banish freedom and poison the fountains of notional life. But by all means, whatever the motive, let us have some new immigration laws.—*Altoona Tribune.*

Mill Creek.

Cooler weather.

Farmers are busy cutting oats.

Four persons were examined by Supt. Rudy on Monday.

Communion services will be held in the Methodist church on next Sabbath morning.

Ex-superintendent John Cessna, of Bedford, and Prof. Sheeder, of Altoona, interviewed our directors on Monday on matters relative to progressive education.

A score or more of shop men from Altoona picniced above town on Saturday. Judging from their appearance before departing we should say they had other than a dry time.

Mount Union.

Mrs. C. Nevin Shaver, of Harrisburg, visited in town last week.

Miss Gertie Bennett, of this place is visiting friends in Milroy, Mifflin county.

Miss Maud Hunter returned home on Friday last after a prolonged visit among friends in Fulton county.

Senator Jesse R. Baker and friends, of Media, Delaware county, were in town last week on a fishing trip.

An apostle of the Salvation Army was in town on Monday evening looking up the interests of that organization.

Miss Grace Furey, of Altoona, gave some selections in elocution, on Saturday last, in the Presbyterian church of this place.

B. C. Wharton added a coat of paint to his residence on Shirley street last week, which improved the appearance greatly.

A valuable cow, the property of Miss Fannie Long, of this place, was killed at the crossing at the east end of town Tuesday last.

Miss Dema Bathurst, of Johnstown, a former resident of this place, and A. Bates Bell, of Du Bois, Pa., were visitors in town last week.

Richard Faust started on Thursday morning last for Philadelphia and Amber, Montgomery county, on a visit among friends and relatives.

Dr. Wallace R. Hunter, of Philadelphia, who practiced in this town a year or more ago, was a visitor among his friends in this community last week.

Wm. T. Stratford, of this place, and Miss Annie States, of McConnellstown, were united in marriage at the residence of the brides' parents on Thursday last.

Wm. Harrison returned on Monday from a visit to Homestead. Harry Hunter, who is employed in Pittsburg, came home at the same time on his vacation.

Last week will go on record as being one of the warmest this section of the country has experienced for a long time, the thermometer registering, by times, as high as 102 degrees in the shade.

James Johnston, of this place, of Co. A. 5th Reg. N. G. P., arrived home from Homestead on Sunday evening with the rheumatism. He reports things generally quiet, with a likelihood of the troops being withdrawn shortly.

Quite a number of our people, particularly young folks, intended taking advantage of the excursion from Huntingdon to Idlewild on Thursday last but on account of the early departure of the train and the inconvenience of connecting trains, Mt. Union's contingent was small.

The brick walks around the American house property are to be 10 feet wide on the Water street side and 7 ft. on Jefferson and Railroad streets. This is quite a departure in the matter of brick walks so far as width is concerned and quite a contrast to some other walks, brick and otherwise, where widths range from 2 ft. 5½ or 6 ft.

The enthusiasm and ardor of those who attended the Methodist picnic last week were cooled considerably by a number of copious showers which fell at intervals during the day. The train which was to leave at 7.15 P. M., was delayed an hour or more on account of the breaking of the telegraph line, and it was considerable after 10 P. M. when the train pulled into the station.

Latta Grove.

W. W. Smith, of Altoona, is visiting friends in this place.

Dr. Andrew Smith, of Trough Creek, was visiting friends hereaways last week.

Barney Kelley was taken very ill on Wednesday night but is now able to be up again.

Bert and Rena Smith are in attendance at the Rockhill school, conducted by Profs. Shimmell and Silverthorn. They report about 55 students in attendance.

E. C. Smith and family, of Huntingdon, were to visit his brother, T. W. Smith, on Sunday. Mrs. Smith will visit her old home before returning to Huntingdon.

Mrs. Ann Dell was taken ill about two weeks ago with what was thought to be palpitation of the heart, but which has developed into dropsy of the heart. At this writing she is no better.

J. M. Dell, who resides at Robertsdale, visited his father on Saturday and Sunday. His father's illness has been noted in these columns quite frequently during the past year and his friends will be sorry to know that he is improving very slowly.

Frank Wagner, the successfull teacher of last winter, was back to visit his old friends and best girl. Mr. Wagner has been in attendance at school in Ohio during the summer and by his looks we think Ohio must agree with him. He will not teach in our county this term but will go to Clearfield where he gets a better compensation. We wish him success.

Saltillo.

The recent rain has helped the gardens and corn amazingly.

So many of our town people are away visiting that Saltillo seems lonely.

Quite a number of trees were struck by lightning in and around Saltillo.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kapp have returned home from their recent trip.

Mrs. J. C. Fisher and three children, of Salem, Va., are visiting at the residence of her father, Samuel Parks.

Two very large trees were struck by lightning near the first tunnel last week causing quite a scare to those in close proximity.

Children's day exercises are expected to be be held in Cole's valley next Sunday under the auspices of the M. E. church.

Fruit will be a moderate crop. It looks strange to look on the same trees that were filled to the utmost last season, and this, some have about one-third and others none at all.

The rain and thunder storm which visited Saltillo last week manifested itself in various ways. Lightning struck the chimney of W. E. Faulkender's new house, scattering brick in many directions, and descended to the cellar. Mrs. B. W. Beck and Mrs. Faulkender, who were in the sitting room at the time, were somewhat stunned. There were three of Mr. Beck's little children and a boy babe of W. E. Faulkender in the room at the time of the stroke. It is remarkable that no one was killed. The battery at the R. R. station was completely demoralized, young Grove the assistant, knocked out of his chair, and the station set on fire. The timely assistance of several gentlemen saved the station from burning down. Lightning also struck the lightning rod on the house occupied by W. E. Parks, and harmlessly plowed its way down in the ground, as seen by the large crevace it made.

Trough Creek.

Mrs. Sophia Bumgardner is quite ill.

The hay crop which was good is about all harvested. Most of the oats will be cut this week.

Mr. E. Chilcott, who has been troubled so much with neuralgia, is not improving as we would be glad to see him.

The mission meeting announced at Pine Grove for last Sunday was a failure. No speakers on hand and but few hearers.

Messrs. Laughlin, after boring wells for B. F. Glasgow, N. Q. Wright, E. Chilcott and A. W. Wright, moved their machinery to Huntingdon last week.

Mrs. G. W. Hazzard, of Altoona, is visiting friends and scenes of her childhood around Colfax, as is also Mrs. Masemore, of Porter township. Both are welcome visitors.

Quarterly meeting at Pine Grove next Saturday and Sunday. Quarterly conference Saturday at 3 P. M. Preaching by the presiding elder Saturday night and Sunday forenoon.

The Pine Grove ball club plays quite well for country lads, but they say they don't care about playing against a selection from 3 or 4 clubs in woods that they are not acquainted with.

Many persons would not believe that with the aid of a mirror on a clear day that one could see down a six inch hole 50 or even 100 feet, but such is a fact, as proven by the well borers.

Newt Wright has been acting strangely since our last items were penned, upsetting his wagon, cutting different pranks. It's only a boy and we don't see why he has to make such a fuss about it.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

—GREAT—

REDUCTION SALE!

Beginning with May 20th,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days

Two Car Loads of Wagon.

A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND SPRING WAGONS.

A car load of 75

Slky & Walking Cultivators

135 Spring-Tooth Harrows

received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.
One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.
One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of

Eighty-Seven Plows,

I have yet on had 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

Rough and worked Lumber,

shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bottom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promplty answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A. S. WELCH,

Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Eill and Lumber Yard.

THE RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blotches on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diabetes, Disordered Stomach, Dizziness, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Flatulence, Female Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Hives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Nausea, Nettle Rash, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Rush of Blood to the Head, Sallow Complexion, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scrofula, Sick Headache, Skin Diseases, Sour Stomach, Tired Feeling, Torpid Liver, Ulcers, Water Brash and every other symptom or disease that results from impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tabules is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross $2, ½ gross $1.25, ¼ gross 75c., 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, New York.

RIPANS TABULES

AGENTS WANTED.

THE STORY OF St. PAUL,

Conon Farrar's Latest and Greatest Book.
Illustrated with Magnificent Reproduction of

Famous Paintings

In The Original Oil Colors.

Price only $2.75, Outfit $1.00.
Liberal Commission to Agents.

—EVERYBODY BUYS THIS BOOK.—

Half a million already sold.

Address HENRY NEIL, 118 S. 7th St., Phila.

BOOK BINDERY.

Having purchas the well equipped binding establishment of the Brethren Publishing Company, I am prepared to do all kinds of binding substantially and at reasonable prices. Pamphlets, magazines, files, ets., solicited. Old books rebound and made good as new. Orders may be left at the MAPLETON ITEM office where samples of work can be seen.

J. WM. KING.
Opposite Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Aug. 3, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Forty-five inch embroidery, 50 cts. at Mrs. Evans.'

—A new lot of summer corsets, 50 cents at Mrs. Evans.'

—Are you going to Idlewild? is a frequent interrogation at present.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—N. Q. Speer, of Pittsburg, spent a couple days in town during the past week.

—Rev D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning.

—Mrs. Julia Craig, of Huntingdon, was a visitor to Mapleton during the past week.

—Dr. J. G. Spangler and wife attended the harvest home at Warriorsmark last Saturday.

—D. M. Cowher last week moved into Samuel Hatfield's house at Glendower sand works.

—There were fifty-eight deaths in Philadelphia last week from the results of the hot weather.

—Miss Maud Bauman, of Pittsburg, is visiting at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Ellen McHugh.

—Irvin Wilkey, of the Williamsburg milling firm of Woods & Wilkey spent Sunday among friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. George F. Godard, of Huntingdon, spent a portion of last week among her numerous Mapleton friends.

—Mrs. George Howard, of Huntingdon, spent last Saturday in Mapleton, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Mary Kelley.

—A new camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America will be instituted at Knobsville, Fulton county next Monday evening.

—Prof. F. F. Holsopple, accompanied by Misses Grace and Mame Quinter, of Huntingdon, were visitors to Mapleton this week.

—Arnica & Oil Liniment is very healing and soothing, and does wonders when applied to old sores. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Laboring men are very scarce in Mapleton. At least three of our industries are in need of more men. This is a healthy sign.

—Messrs. C. W. Hiney, Earl Stratford and Orthello Shaver, all of Mt. Union, paid their respects to the ITEM office yesterday.

—M. L. Rex has put down a new flagstone walk in front of his Main street residence. The stone are from Dr. G. W. Simpson's quarry.

—The members of Washington Camp No. 350, P. O. S. of A., of Calvni, are celebrating their fourth anniversary today by holding a festival.

—Three cans of any of the following articles for 25 cents at B. O'Connor & Son's: pumpkin, beans, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, and apples.

—Miss Effie B. Stewart, of Mount Union, was among those who attended the teachers' examination in this place on Tuesday last, and was the guest of B. F. Godard's family.

—Prof. D. B. Showalter, principal of the Cheneyville (La.) high school spent last Saturday forenoon in Mapleton. He seemed much pleased with what he saw of Mapleton's industries.

—Misses Buelah Zeigler, of Aughwick, and Ida Copenhaver, of Mount Union, were pleasant callers at this office yesterday afternoon. They were in attendance at the teachers' examination.

—W. H. McNerlin, who is employed in Horton & Gurd's tannery at Rees Tannery, W. Va., arrived in Mapleton on Monday evening, and will spend a couple of weeks among friends and relatives.

—Benj. O'Connor has been lying seriously ill at his residence in this place for several days past from the effects of an operation which he underwent a couple weeks ago, inflamation having set in. At this writing his condition is somewhat improved.

—The motto of the proprietors of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters is, "the greatest good to the greatest number," and so sell a large bottle of a valuable remedy for the small price of 25 cents, and warrant every bottle to give satisfaction or money refunded. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—The large barn of the Shoenberger company at Huntingdon Furnace was burned to the ground on Wednesday evening last at about 8 o'clock with all its contents, including the crops, four horses, etc. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, resulting from damp hay.

—Quarterly conference will be held in the M. E. church next Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Preaching on Sunday morning at 10:15 o'clock, love feast at 6 P. M., and preaching by the presiding elder, J. Max Lantz, at 7:30 P. M. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning service.

—Two weeks ago last Sunday Mrs. J. S. Codner was so unfortunate as to sprain one of her ankles very badly. She managed to move about by the aid of her crutches until last Friday when descending a pair of steps she fell and dislocated her wrist and received other painful bruises about the head and face.

—While out chopping wood on Friday morning of last week, Geo. Hall, of Smith valley, seriously cut his right foot, caused by the axe glancing. The cut starts between the great and index toes and extends from five to six inches in length on top of the foot. Dr. Spangler was summoned and rendered the necessary surgical treatment.

—Estella, the 7-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright, of this place, died on Thursday morning of last week. The ailment was symptoms of cholera infantum, which proved fatal in the short period of less than two days, although every effort was put forth by the attending physicians. The remains were interred in the U. B. cemetery on Friday morning last.

—In the last issue of the ITEM we erred in saying that W. H. Rex was afflicted with a recurrence of the diseaser which caused him so much suffering and annoyance. We called upon Mr. Rex and learned that he was suffering from a bilious attack. We were wrongly informed and make this statement in justice to ourselves, Mr. Rex and the attending physician.

—A very severe storm passed over that section of country between Orbisonia and Saltillo on Wednesday evening last. Rain fell in torrents and the lightning played havoc. The telephones at Rockhill, Shade Gap, Saltillo and Cole's station were entirely burned out, and the telegraph office at Saltillo narrowly escaped burning. Between Orbisonia and Saltillo nearly fifty telegraph poles were struck and shattered.

—The low price excursions to Idlewild in the Ligonier valley are being liberally patronized by people from this vicinity. Among those who went last Thursday were the following: Mrs. S. P. Stubbs, Mrs. G. D. Wood, Mrs. E. C. Rex, R. C. Fields and wife, Thomas Hoover and wife, William Long and wife, J. D. Sloan and William Brininger. Quite a number will go on the excursion tomorrow and many will take the trip on the 11th.

—Mrs. J. Howard Speer and family, of Pittsburg, arrived in Mapleton last Friday and will spend a short time with L. M. Speer's family. On the evening of her arrival the Mapleton band tendered her a serenade to which Mrs. Speer, who is an adept at the piano, responded by favoring the band with a number of piano selections. In nearly ten years of the band's existence this is the first time the "boys" were so favored. They much appreciated her kindness, and also the kindness of L. M. Speer in furnishing a liberal supply of ice cream for the occasion.

—The Mapleton tannery will again be in operation before many days. As foreshadowed in the ITEM last week, the firm of Prichett, Baugh & Co., of Philadelphia whose tannery at Mann's Choice was destroyed by fire July 5th, have leased the Mapleton tannery for the purpose of tanning out the stock which was in process at the time of the fire. The lessees are to make such repairs as may be needed. The bark at the tannery has been sold to Hon. C. R. McCarthy and S. E. Henry, representing the firm of Fairweather & Laydew and will be shipped to Clearfield and Centre counties. J. W. Fisher, superintendent, arrived in town on Monday and will lose no time getting the plant in shape for business.

—Cheap lawns and ginghams at Mrs. Evans.'

—The cemetery at the U. B. church is in very bad condition. Briers and weeds have almost obliterated traces of graves in some parts thereof. These briars and weeds are not sightly and should be destroyed before going to seed. But, who is to destroy them? Some having friends interred there are unconcerned as to the condition of the yard. About a year ago some of our good people did clean up this burial ground and were severely censured by some persons for assuming the responsibility. It would be the proper thing to put this ground in charge of the trustees of the U. B. church to be cared for as they in their judgment may determine. But, who has the authority to do this?

—Considerable excitement was occasioned in town last Friday by the discovery of an entrance to what proves to be a magnificent cavern at Swope & Gayton's limestone quarry. The cave has been explored a distance of about three hundred feet and the formations, though not so extensive, are as numerous and delicate as those of the famous Grottoes of the Shenandoah or Luray. The means of access are as yet difficult but the difficulties of reaching the entrance will be surmounted before the close of the present week. Vandals have already destroyed many of the delicate formations but the work of destruction must be stopped. Every citizen should have sufficient interest in this attraction to discontinue the destruction of its beauties.

—Cheapest hose in town for men, women and children at Mrs. Evans.'

—Picnic parties wishing a beautiful spot for a day's outing are advised to come to Mapleton. The Igo grove is a delightful retreat, is supplied with an abundance of the best of water and the means of reaching it are convenient. No charge will be made for the use of the grounds and parties may have the exclusive use of the same. The attractions at Mapleton are numerous. Our sand manufactories are a curiosity and those who have not seen the process by which the rock is prepared for market would have an enlarged idea by a visit to these establishments. Our cave is worth going many miles to see. Fishing at this point is good. Our exchanges would make no mistake in advising picnic parties in their respective localities to come to Mapleton. The privilege of the grounds may be reserved by addressing the editor of the ITEM.

Wagner--Dell.

The leading social event of the past week was the marriage of Samuel C. Wagner to Miss Luella N. Dell at the residence of the bride's parents in Hare's valley, on Thursday last, the 28th ult. The matrimonial knot was tied by the Rev. M. L. Smith, pastor of the M. E. church of this place, in the presence of the immediate friends and relatives of the bride and groom.

The groom is an excellent young man who for several years past was a resident of this place, but now of Harrisburg, Pa., where he is in the employ of the P. R. R. Co. The bride is the youngest daughter of Jonathan Dell, of Hare's valley, and is held in high esteem by all who know her. They were the recipients of numerous and useful presents, and their host of friends join with the ITEM in congratulations and wishing them a happy and prosperous voyage over life's stormy seas.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of July 30.

Population, 439.

No new arrivals this week.

Last consecutive number, 978.

The hospital contains three patients.

The shirt factory resumed work in full of Monday.

The new cell house D presents quite a busy appearance.

The refrigerator is now stocked with about 2,000 pounds of meat,

The butcher reports dressing two head of cattle in forty minutes, this week.

Ten new men were added to the force of drawers in the brush shop this week.

Stone, sand and other material is gathering rapidly for the new cell house D.

There have been sixty visitors shown through the institution since our last issue.

The band boys delivered some excellent music on Wednesday during dress parade.

Final discharges were issued to numbers 107, 195, 242, 367, 458, and 484 on Tuesday.

The two main corridors received a neat coat of white-wash, from the painters this week.

The carpenters and tinners put the much needed ventilators on the tailor shop on Tuesday.

Mr. Pickering says that the output of the brush shop does not begin to come up to the orders.

Officer Gerlock this week erected a fan in the machine shop, and it improves it considerably.

Officer Lamberson's men were employed in trimming up the lawns and drive-ways this week.

The wind storm on Wednesday upset the music case in the band room but it was not seriously damaged.

New potatoes, squashes, beets, cucumbers and new cabbage is making its appearance on the inmates' tables from the island.

The smaller brick kiln is being relieved of its contents and the larger one is nearly ready to be fired. It holds about 175,000 bricks.

Steward Lang was out among his country friends the early part of this week and it resulted in his buying eighteen head of cattle.

In the last monthly report of the kitchen department we were short 5,000 pounds of meat, which must be charged to a typographical error.

Mapleton's Holiday.

Last Saturday was decidedly a holiday in Mapleton, and it was an enjoyable one considering the condition of the weather. Clouds obscured the sun and it seemed as if rain might momentarily fall, but this did not deter a goodly number from wending their way to the beautiful Igo grove, where a union Sabbath school

PICNIC

was being held. This, however, was not attended by near the crowd that was present at a similar gathering last year. The condition of the weather was the reason for this. Dinner was served to all on the ground. The Mapleton band furnished music for the occasion. Soon after dinner the people repaired to the ball ground adjacent to the grove, where a game of

BASE BALL

was played between the Pine Grove and Mapleton clubs. The home team was aided by George Godard, of Huntingdon, who still claims a home in Mapleton, and to him is due much of the credit for the victory of the home team. It rained very hard during the progress of much of the game, which made playing awkward and difficult. There was less bickering or jangling at this game than at any game we have witnessed for a long time. The Trough Creek boys were gentlemanly and the Mapleton boys were their peers. Following is the score of the players and the score by innings:

PINE GROVE.	R.	O.	MAPLETON.	R.	O.
Greenland, c.	1	3	Godard, p., ss.	5	1
Pheasant, rf.	1	3	Mn'tg'm'y,B.,p.,ss.	4	3
Gosnell, 2b.	0	5	Shimer, rf.	3	4
Crotsley, p., ss.	0	3	McHugh, c.	1	5
Pheasant,G.,c.,rf.	0	2	Montg'm'y, J., 2b.	3	2
Stapleton, cf.	1	2	Hooper, H., 3b.	3	2
Matthews, lf.	0	3	Hooper, E., cf.	3	1
Coder, 3b.	0	4	Brininger, lf.	1	4
Steel, p., 1b.	2	2	Gillam, 1b.	2	2
Totals,	5	27	Totals,	25	24

INNINGS.

Pine Grove	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1—	5
Mapleton	5	11	3	3	1	1	0	1	x—	25

While the game was watched with interest it had an effect which leads us to remark that hereafter picnics and ball games should be held on different dates. When his stomach is once filled the average American would prefer to witness a ball game than to assist in the amusement of children at a picnic. When the game is called the men and boys and many of the women start for the ball grounds. The children, in whose interest the picnic is supposed to be held, who have no interest in the national game, are left to amuse themselves as best they can. As a result they don't enjoy the day and the picnic is pronounced dull. Let us have different dates for such things hereafter.

TUB RACE.

Promptly at 6.30 o'clock the tub race came off as advertised. The evening was fair and fully 500 people assembled on the bridge to witness the fun. The course was laid out from the mouth of Campbell's creek to the river bridge. There were four entries to the race, viz: John M. Miller, Elmer E. Palmer, John Montgomery and G. H. Hooper. Their antics were very amusing to the audience. Only one of the contestants, John M. Miller, made the run, but the longest distance was run by G. H. Hooper after the race was concluded. This was the first tub race most of our people had ever witnessed.

THE LAWN FETE.

In the evening the lawn fete held by the young ladies' aid society in the M. E. church lot was the attraction. Ice cream, cake and other refreshments were served. Many useful articles were disposed of and the society netted a fair sum for their trouble. These ladies are engaged in a good work and deserve all their success. All in all the day was delightfully spent.

To Idlewild.

Through the efforts of M. L. Rex arrangements have been completed with the Pennsylvania railroad company for a special train to run from Mt. Union to Idlewild park and return on the occasion of the Reformed reuion at that point on Thursday next. August 4th, according to a telegram received by Mr. Rex from Supt. Boyd on Monday. The train will stop at Mapleton going and returning. Tickets may be purchased at this station for the low rate of $1.50 for the round trip. As yet no time has been given, but the train will probably leave Mapleton about 5 o'clock A. M.

—Still a few lawn hats for children at 25 cents at Mrs. Evans.'

It is Entirely Too Hot

to go into details concerning the goods that we have in stock, but we would say that we are still headquarters for all kinds of goods in their season.

Now is the Tme

that you want light Satteens, Challies, Lawns, Etc., for dress goods, a good Fan to keep you cool, and such eatables as Rice, Tapioca, Oatflake, Etc. You can get them right here.

You Can Get

more substantial articles, in fact anything you want. If we haven't got what you want we can get it for you on short notice. Thanking you for your patronage, I am,

Yours to Please,

A. B. Gillam.

I am Getting Roady for a

CLEARING-UP SALE.

Which will begin August 3d.

Summer Goods. If you want Bargains in Summer Goods call in first, and of course you will get the pick.

Ginghams, Challies. Drees Ginghrms and Challies from five cents up.

Oxford Ties, Slippers. Oxford Ties can be worn for two months yet, and so it is with Slippers, but I have decided to close them out at 20 per cent. reduction.

Boys' Clothing. We have lately received a large invoice in Boys' Clothing, which we will sell at astonishingly low prices. Suits as low as $1.25.

Etc., Etc. Quite a lot of things when we come to cleaning up, which we will sell at a bargain.

All Summer Goods MUST GO.

T, M. Logan.

CHAIN MAKING.

Toilers Whose Work Beats That Done by Machines.

A Flexible Wrist Required in Forging Links.

A bronzed workman, whose bared arm swung a hammer with rhythmic beat upon a anvil, stood in the glare of a forge fire in a building near the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Jersey City forging an iron chain. Perspiration poured down his face and bared chest, but he kept steadily at his work. He turned out link after link with remarkable rapidity and dexterity. Half a dozen forge fires were ablaze about him and other workmen, as big-chested and strong-armed as he, were forging also with their shirts thrown wide open at the throat, their sleeves rolled up at their elbows, and leather aprons bound around their waist. The boss of the forge, a rotund, jolly faced man, who was in his shirt sleeves also, gazed at the workmen with pride.

"They're toilers," he said, "whose work beats the work done by machines, and that sort of thing don't often happen nowadays, you know. In chain making the human hand is more trustworthy than any machinery yet invented to do its work. An odd thing about chain making hereabouts is that you will hardly ever find a native American engaged in it. In seventeen years of business I never had a native chain maker at work. Most of them are English, although I once had a German and twice an Irishman who could make chains. It is exhaustive of vitality because of the heat the laborer has to endure while at work. Americans prefer trades where they can work their brains more and their vital strength less, and they are right about it."

One of the workmen in showing the method of making and welding a link selected the most difficult part of the work. It was the fitting and welding of a big link around a hook. He heated a bar of iron six inches in length to a white heat, bent it into the shape of a U with three blows of his hammer, and slid it back into the fire again. It was white hot again when he drew it out and thrust it into the eye of the hook and beat the open ends together into the form of a link. That was called "starting" the link. The link was heated a third time and slipped over a shank of iron beside the anvil. Then he lowered over the ends of the link a bar of iron called a swedge, with a hollowed end that exactly fitted over the round surface of the link, beat his hammer upon the swedge, and welded the ends of the link together, making a perfectly smooth and complete link.

"Ordinary observers," the forge owner said, "would not notice the special dexterity that is shown in that work. I refer to the singular flexibility of that workman's wrist. Without that remarkable flexibility he could not make a chain. You would discover that fact at once if you were to watch a horseshoer, who has all the muscular strength of arm and wrist that a chainmaker possesses, attempt to scarf and weld a link. His efforts would be clumsy and ineffectual, and he would have to give up the job. Chainmakers begin as apprentices generally before they are nine years old. In Staffordshire, where most of the chainmakers who work in the vicinity of New York come from, boys and girls are set to learn the trade when they are seven years old. Women also work at chain making with the boys in Staffordshire. They make light iron chains with small links. Chainmakers make good wages, from $3.50 to $4 a day, and they can acquire a good competency if they work steadily. Their working hours average about six hours a day, and considering the character of the work that is a long and mighty hard day's work. It represented an abundant amount of sweat of the brow for the pay."

"What are the best chains?"

"The best class of work is the small pulley chains," he replied, "and many people are surprised when they are told the fact. Most folks looking at the cable chains made for war ships and navy yards imagine that they are examples of the best and most difficult work. But as a matter of fact they are classed as the commonest and easiest work. The chainmaker, who shapes and welds the big links, has two or three helpers to aid him, and the links, because of their size, retain heat so long that the work of making the links is expedited. In the small chains the maker has to work with increased speed and dexterity because the links have to be more perfectly welded in the smaller chains. It is in this one prime essential of perfect welding that hand work lays away over machine work in thoroughness. Imperfect links are turned out by machine very frequently, but that never happens when they are made by the hand of a workman that knows his business.

Hand-made chains cost twice as much as the machine-made, but, on the other hand, they are twice as good, and they last twice as long. Chain making isn't much of an industry in this country, despite the good wages earned by good workmen. This forge of mine is the only one of any pretensions in this vicinity. There are other forges in Trenton, Philadelphia, Boston and Troy, and that about finishes the list. In Troy a colony of chainmakers make fair wages, and many of the workmen own their own homes. They turn out a large part of the chain used by Uncle Sam.—[New York Sun.

The Village Cow.

"It is a popular belief that the dog is the most intelligent of all four-footed animals, and that next in the mental scale is the horse," said George McDaniel, at the Lindell. "That is a mistake. The cow knows more than horse or dog combined are capable of learning. An ordinary town cow who has been accorded reasonable facilities for acquiring general information, is much wiser than some men who have been honored with proud positions and expensive funerals. The average cow can open a gate that fastens with a time lock, get into the garden and do $50 worth of damage before the exasperated owner can ram a charge of slugs into a muzzle-loading gun. I once lived in a village where one-half the inhabitants kept cows and expected them to forage their living off the other half. Finding the usual gate fastenings of no avail, I added a bolt and slept that night secure. The next morning every cow in the village was in my garden, and so full of cabbages that cost me $2 a head to raise that they could not go through the gate, and I had to knock down a panel of fence to let them out. That night I added a log-chain and a patent padlock and sat up in company with a double-barreled gun to watch proceedings. An old brindled she-pirate came up and surveyed the house to make sure we were abed. Then she shook the gate and again surveyed the house. Next she went to work on the bolt with her tongue. In five minutes she had it drawn and started to come in. She looked surprised to find herself still on the outside. Half a dozen of her companions came up and surveyed the new jewelry. Then brindle broke a horn trying to lift the gate off its hinges. They appeared to hold a council of war, then an old spotted gourmand inserted a horn under the chain, lifted it over the post and the whole drove marched inside. I gave it up and took the gate off its hinges. I now raise all my vegetables at the market."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Curious Salvage Case.

Perhaps the most curious salvage case on record is that of the ship Two Friends, which stranded on the coast of Cuba and was abandoned by her crew. Another ship, the John Blake, met a similar fate, and her crew, in attempting to find a landing place, came across the Two Friends, which they managed to get off and to navigate to England without further mishap. The judge who tried the case decided that salvage services had been rendered, but of only ordinary difficulty and merit, inasmuch as the crew of the John Blake salved the Two Friends in order to save their own lives. The owners of the John Blake, of course, got nothing, but the salving crew received $1750 out of the total value of $6185.—[San Francisco Examiner.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

London is said to have been the first city in the world to use coal.

Six millions of dollars are invested in the manufacture of dynamite in the United States.

The value of the art treasures of the Museum of Art of New York City is $7,000,000.

Some of the African tribes pull their fingers till the joints "crack" as a form of salutation.

From an old account book it appears that in 1797 tobacco was sold by the yard in Eastport, Me.

The area of the Czar of Russia's possessions is far greater than that of the entire Republic of France.

The tallest chimney in the world is at Port Dundas, Scotland. It is 454 feet to its copestone from the ground.

Photographers say that the facial resemblance of husbands and wives is closer than that of brothers and sisters.

Galileo's first telescope was made from part of a lead water-pipe in each end of which he cemented common spectale glasses.

The World's Fair managers recently offered $500 for the programme held by Lincoln when he was shot. Mrs. McClintock of Philadelphia now has the paper.

A pound of silk cocoon spun into one continuous thread, would inclose an area 1123 miles in diameter. A small penny reel of "twist" has over 11,000 yards of silk in its makeup.

The exact geographical center of the United States is marked by a grave—the last resting place of one Major Ogden, who is buried on a little knoll a short distance northeast of Fort Riley, Kan.

The thimble was first called the "thumb bell," because it was used on the thumb instead of the finger, as at present. The word soon evoluted into thumble. The word thimble is comparatively modern.

The block which probably has the largest population of any in the world is in New York city, bounded by Avenues B and C, Second and Third Streets. It has a population of 3500, or at the surprising rate of 1,000,000 to the square mile.

"As barren as Labrador" is an ill-advised expression, for nearly a thousand species of flowering plants grow in that supposedly bleak region. The mosquitto flourishes there and the cuckoo bird finds a summer hermitage there.

In Devonshire, England, it is thought to be an unlucky omen to have a red-haired person to first enter the house on New Year's Day. Accordingly black-haired lads and lassies make the rounds of the neighborhood and are rewarded with presents for their trouble.

The largest artificial stone in the world forms the base of the Bartholdi statue of Liberty, on Bedloe's Island, New York harbor. This immense stone was made from broken trap rock, sand and American cement. Five hundred carloads of sand and over 20,000 barrels of cement were used in manufacturing the monster.

There are several instances on record of the complete destruction of whole regiments in one battle. On September 8, 1812, Napoleon's Fifty-third regiment perished to a man in storming over the Roman positions. On January 6, 1842, only 65 out of 14,500 British soldiers emerged alive at a battle fought near Sagdulluck. In November, 1883, the whole army of Hicks Pasha, 11,000 strong, was cut to pieces near the fifth cataract of the River Nile.

A Map Made of Pickles.

At the World's Fair next year a Pennsylvania firm will exhibit a map of the United States, 18x24 feet, made entirely of pickles, vegetables, fruit, etc., preserved by the company which makes the exhibit.

The state lines will be accurately shown, and the lakes and rivers will be represented by vinegar. The larger cities will be indicated by spices. The whole will be covered by a single piece of plate glass, which is being specially made for the purpose.

The expense of this interesting exhibit of the pickling and preserving industry will be $15,000.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

An alloy of seventy-eight per cent. gold and twenty-two per cent. aluminum is the most brilliant known.

One teaspoonful of ammonia to a teacupful of water, applied with a rag, will clean silver or gold jewelry.

There has been a clever little arrangement patented for correcting the tendency some babies' ears have to stand out.

The blood of dogs fatigued by long racing, when injected into other dogs, makes them exhibit all the symptons of fatigue.

The development of the banana trade is an illustration of the marvels made possible by science, through modern carrying facilities.

In speaking of the solidification of a body by cooling, Professor Dewar says that water can be made to become solid by the evaporation of a quarter of its weight.

Dr. Hammond of Washington has collected seventy cases which have occurred in that city during the last ten years of men dying suddenly from running after street cars.

Investigation of rain drops lead to the conclusion that some of the large drops must be more or less hollow, as they fail when striking to wet the whole surface enclosed within the drop.

As compared with gas illumination the advantages of electricity on health is the result of two things: In the first place, the electric light does not draw on the oxygen, and in the second place it gives off no noxious gasee.

Some authorities insist that the great toe ought to project farthest, others that it should not project quite so far as the second toe; while others, again, maintain that the two should be of equal length. It is well known that in antique statues the second toe is usually the longer of the two, while the first is longer in living men.

It is said by scientists to be a fact that all our senses do not slumber simultaneously, but that they fall into a happy state of insensibility one after another. The eyelids take the lead and obscure sight; the sense of taste is the next to lose its susceptibility; then follow smelling, hearing and touch, the last named being the lightest sleeper and most easily aroused.

Recent experiments by Mr. Kunz prove that the diamond emits light when rubbed on wood, cloth or metal. The fact that it becomes luminous by rubbing on metal shows that the phenomenon is not electric. As imitation diamonds and other hard stones do not exhibit this phenomenon, the property will be valuable as an easy test of the genuineness of the diamond.

Experiments in the ventilation of tunnels on Saccando's system have recently been carried out in Italy. In this system fans and ventilating shafts are dispensed with, but air is compressed into a reservoir outside the tunnel, to which it is led in suitable mains. From these mains it is allowed to escape at different points inside the tunnel, from which it drives out the foul air.

Found After Twenty-five Years.

In 1864 among the soldiers on duty in Chattanooga was W. O. Blake, a private in Company H, Twenty-third Michigan Infantry. While in camp here a comrade made a watch charm for Mr. Blake by rubbing smooth both sides of an English shilling and engraving upon it the initials "W. O. B." He carried the charm a few days, when he lost it, and during the experience of after years forgot all about it.

In 1884 Mr. Blake moved to Chattanooga with his family from Michigan and rented a house at the corner of Fourth and Moon streets, and in 1889, while digging in the yard, he found a small piece of metal, which, upon being cleaned and polished, proved to be the engraved coin he lost in 1864. This beats finding a needle in a haystack.—[Chattanooga Times.

The famous Treadwell mine in Alaska, which has yielded more than $3,000,000 in gold bullion, was purchased by the man for whom it was named for $300.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

The Dread Disease Spreading Rapidly in All Directions.

Great Britain Adopts Extraordinary Precautions.

The London Lancet, England's leading medical authority, says that the cholera is making steady headway in Russia, and that even the incomplete official returns received admit that 550 deaths are caused daily by the disease. It is spreading westward, and the report that it has invaded Roumania, if true, is of serious import to Europe. No proper account, the Lancet says, has yet been issued with regard to the disease in Paris. The Lancet concludes its article as follows: "When half the people attacked die it matters little what name is given to the cholera in Paris and its suburbs."

The Paris correspondent of the Lancet telegraphs that M. Netter, a member of the Hygiene Publique, reports that in twenty-nine out of forty-nine cases of illness which he has investigated he has found the true cholera bacillus. M. Netter further says that true cholera is limited to the suburbs of Paris, and that only that form of disease known as cholerine exists in the city. Professor Dieulafoy, however, states that he has found the cholera bacillus in two cases in Paris.

"In view of the report of the commission of Spanish doctors that the cholera epidemic in the suburbs of Paris is undoubtedly Asiatic cholera, it may be of interest," says a London dispatch "to know exactly what precautions are being taken by the authorities to minimize the risk of such a terrible plague in England. As France is so close and a ceaseless interchange of visitors is always going on, it is recognized that it would be futile to attempt to deal with such a disease as cholera by quarantine. In fact, there are only two human diseases to which quarantine regulations apply in this country; what is known as Levantine plague and yellow fever.

"In addition to the order recently issued to all port and other sanitary authorities absolutely prohibiting the landing in England of all rags from France, it has been ordered that when a customs officer boards a vessel in port he must ask whether there are any cases of disease on board, and if there is the slightest suspicion of cholera, he must detain the vessel pending the arrival of the medical officer of health, who examines every one on board and detains every person who is suffering from cholera. He may also detain everyone whom he suspects to be suffering from cholera, provided the detention does not exceed forty-eight hours, which is considered sufficient to enable him to ascertain beyond doubt whether it is an indubitable case or not. All other passengers are allowed to land on condition of giving their names and places of destination.

"Then there comes into play the system in force for communicating with the medical officer of health of every district to which any passenger is going, and the local sanitary administration of the district itself is relied upon to prevent the spread of cholera.

"It is claimed that the sanitary condition of ports in Great Britain is far superior to anything which exists in foreign countries, although in the case of Marseilles, for instance, considerable improvement has been noticeable of late. At all ports in the United Kingdom there are hospitals, where persons suffering from cholera would be isolated. All the port and sanitary authorities know their duties perfectly."

St. Petersburg advices state that the cholera has made its appearance in Poland, and several cases are reported at Warsaw. It continues to rage with virulence in the southeast of Russia.

On account of the spread of cholera, the great Nishni-Novgorod fair will be closed this year earlier than formerly. Most of the richest merchants have remained away for fear of contracting the disease. The attendance of traders is said to be only a third of what it has been in former years.

A BANK ROBBED.

Mrs. Sawyer, the Cashier, Faints When a Pistol is Pointed at Her.

Two of the Dalton band of highwaymen and train robbers entered the bank of El Reno, Oklahoma, and robbed it of about $10,500. Less than $100 of the whole amount was in silver.

At 10 o'clock A. M., a stranger entered the bank at the front door, and, stepping up to the window of the cashier, Mrs. S. W. Sawyer, engaged her in conversation about some real estate in the city. Another man stole silently in at the back, and, going quietly to the rear of the room, entered the directors' apartments. Stepping to a wicket door he pushed the spring latch back, and, rushing up to Mrs. Sawyer, put a big gun up in her face and told her he would blow her brains out if she uttered a word of alarm.

When Mrs. Sawyer realized her position she swoomed and fell over on the floor. This was a streak of good fortune the daring bandits had not calculated upon. They hastily entered the vault, and gathering up two packages of bills that contained $200 each and loose bills and silver and a small sack of gold, the whole aggregating $10,500, packed them in a pair of saddle-bags and rushing out the front door mounted horses that were standing close to the pavement unhitched. They were away before Mrs. Sawyer recovered consciousness and gave the alarm.

KILLED HIS BROKER.

And Then Blew Out His Own Brains in the Office.

Charles H. Page of the firm of E. D. Page & Brother, brokers, 132 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Penn., was shot and almost instantly killed in his office at 11:20 o'clock a few mornings since by Ronaldo Kennedy, a customer, who had been dealing in margins with the firm for the past two years.

Kennedy, who was a Scotchman by birth, then placed the pistol to his own head and sent a bullet into his brain, death being instantaneous.

The murderer and suicide was said to have lost between $15,000 and $20,000 since he began dealing with the firm, and despondency over the losses is supposed to have been the incentive for the crime.

Charles H. Page was thirty-two years of age. His wife and child were at Cape May, to which place the murdered man made daily trips. The broker's father and mother are traveling in Europe, and when last heard from were in the heart of Switzerland.

The firm of E. D. Page & Bro., of which Mr. Charles Page was junior member, has belonged to the New York Stock Exchange for several years. It is known among the houses in this city as a very conservative firm, and enjoys an excellent standing.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Preeminent."

TEXT: *"He that cometh from above is above all."*—John iii., 31.

The most conspicuous character of history steps out upon the platform. The finger which, diamonded with light, pointed down to Him from the Bethlehem sky was only a ratification of the finger of prophecy, the finger of genealogy, the finger of chronology, the finger of events—all five fingers pointing in one direction. Christ is the overtopping figure of all time. He is the vox humana in all music, the gracefulest line in all sculpture, the most exquisite mingling of lights and shades in all painting, the acme of all climaxes, the dome of all cathedraled grandeur and the peroration of all splendid language.

The Greek alphabet is made up of twenty-four letters, and when Christ compared Himself to the first letter and the last letter, the alpha and the omega, He appropriated to Himself all the splendors that you can spell out either with those two letters and all letters between them. "I am the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last." Or, if you prefer the words of the text, "above all."

It means, after you have piled up all Alpine and Himalayan altitudes, the glory of Christ would have to spread its wings and descend a thousand leagues to touch those summits. Pelion, a high mountain of Thessaly; Ossa, a high mountain, and Olympus, a high mountain; but mythology tells us when the giants warred against the gods they piled up these three mountains, and from the top of them proposed to scale the heavens; but the height was not great enough and there was a complete failure. And after all the giants—Isaiah and Paul, prophetic and apostolic giants; Raphael and Michael Angelo, artistic giants; cherubim and seraphim and archangel, celestial giants—have failed to climb to the top of Christ's glory, they might all well unite in the words of the text and say, "He that cometh from above is above all."

First, Christ must be above all else in our preaching. There are so many books on homiletics scattered through the world that all laymen, as well as all clergymen, have made up their minds what sermons ought to be. That sermon is most effectual which most pointedly puts forth Christ as the pardon of all sin and the correction of all evil, individual, social, political, National. There is no reason why we should ring the endless changes on a few phrases. There are those who think that if an exhortation or a discourse have frequent mention of justification, sanctification, covenant of works and covenant of grace, that therefore it must be profoundly evangelical, while they are suspicious of a discourse which presents the same truth, but under different phraseology.

Now, I say there is nothing in all the opulent realm of Anglo-Saxonism or all the word treasurers that we inherited from the Latin and the Greek and the Indo-European but we have a right to marshal it in religious discussion. Christ sets the example. His illustrations were from the grass, the flowers, the spittle, the salve, the barnyard fowl, the crystals of salt, as well as from the seas and the stars, and we do not propose in our Sabbath-school teaching and in our pulpit address to be put on the limits.

I know that there is a great deal said in our day against words, as though they were nothing. They may be misused, but they have an imperial power. They are the bridge between soul and soul, between Almighty God and the human race. What did God write upon the tables of stones? Words. What did Christ utter on Mount Olivet? Words. Out of what did Christ strike the spark for the illumination of the universe? Out of words. "Let there be light," and light was. Of course thought is the cargo and words are only the ship; but how fast would your cargo get on without the ship?

What you need, my friends, in all your work, in your Sabbath school class, in your reformatory institutions, and what we all need is to enlarge our vocabulary when we come to speak about God and Christ and heaven. We ride a few old words to death when there is such illimitable resource. Shakespeare employed fifteen thousand different words for dramatic purposes. Milton employed eight thousand different words for poetic purposes, Rufus Choate employed over eleven thousand different words for legal purposes, but the most of us have less than a thousand words that we can manage, less than five hnndred, and that makes us so stupid.

When we come to set forth the love of Christ we are going to take the tenderest phraseology wherever we find it, and if it has never been used in that direction before, all the more shall we use it. When we come to speak of the glory of Christ, the Conqueror, we are going to draw our similes from triumphal arch and oratorio and everything grand and stupendous. The French navy have eighteen flags by which they give signal; but those eighteen flags they can put into sixty-six thousand different combinations. And I have to tell you that these standards of the cross may be lifted into combinations infinite and varieties everlasting. And let me say to young men who are after awhile going to preach Jesus Christ, you will have the largest liberty and unlimited resource. You only have to present Christ in your own way.

Jonathan Edwards preached Christ in the severest argument ever penned, and John Bunyan preached Christ in the sublimest allegory ever composed. Edward Payson, sick and exhausted, leaned up against the side of the pulpit and wept out his discourse. While George Whitefield, with the manner, and the voice, and the start of an actor, overwhelmed his auditory. It would have been a different thing if Jonathan Edwards had tried to write and dream about the pilgrim's progress to the celestial city or John Bunyan had attempted an essay on the human will.

Brighter than the light, fresher than the fountains, deeper than the seas are all these Gospel themes. Song has no melody, flowers have no sweetness, sunset sky has no color compared with these glorious themes. These harvests of grace spring up quicker than we can sickle them. Kindling pulpits with their fire, and producing revolutions with their power, lighting up dying beds with their glory, they are the sweetest thought for the poet, and they are the most thrilling illustration for the orator, and they offer the most intense scene for the artist, and they are to the embassador of the sky all enthusiasm. Complete pardon for direct guilt. Sweetest comfort for ghastliest agony. Brightest hope for grimmest death. Grandest resurrection for darkest sepulcher.

Oh, what a gospel to preach! Christ over all in it. His birth, His suffering, His miracles, His parables, His sweat, His tears, His blood, His atonement, His intercession, what glorious themes? Do we exercise faith? Christ is its object. Do we have love? It fastens on Jesus. Have we a fondness for the church? It is because Christ died for it. Have we a hope of heaven? It is because Jesus went ahead, the herald and the forerunner.

The royal robe of Demetrius was so costly, so beautiful, that after he had put it off no one ever dared put it on; but this robe of Christ, richer than that, the poorest and the wanest and the worst may wear. "Where sin abounded grace may much more abound."

"Oh, my sins, my sins," said Martin Luther to Staupitz; "my sins, my sins." The fact is that the brawny German student had found a Latin Bible that had made him quake, and nothing else ever did make him quake; and when he found how, through Christ, he was pardoned and saved he wrote to a friend, saying: "Come over and join us great and awful sinners saved by the grace of God. You seem to be only a slender sinner, and you don't much extol the mercy of God; but we who have been such very awful sinners praise His grace the more now that we have been redeemed."

Can it be that you are so desperately egotistical that you feel yourself in first rate spiritual trim, and that from the root of the hair to the tip of the toe you are scarless and immaculate? What you need is a looking-glass, and here it is in the Bible. Poor and wretched and miserable and blind, and naked from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, full of wounds and putrefying sores. No health in us. And then take the fact that Christ gathered up all the notes against us and paid them and then offered us the receipt.

And how much we need Him in our sorrows! We are independent of circumstances if we have His grace. Why, He made Paul sing in the dungeon, and under that grace St. John from desolate Patmos heard the blast of the apocalyptic trumpets. After all other candles have been snuffed out, this is the light that gets brighter and brighter unto the perfect day; and after, under the hard hoofs of calamity, all the pools of worldly enjoyment have been trampled into deep mire, at the foot of the eternal rock the Christian, from cups of granite, lily rimmed and vine covered, puts out the thirst of his soul.

Again, I remark that Christ is above all in dying alleviations. I have not any sympathy with the morbidity abroad about our demise. The Emperor of Constantinople arranged that on the day of his coronation the stonemason should come and consult him about his tombstone that after awhile he would need. And there are men who are monomaniacal on the subject of departure from this life by death, and the more they think of it the less they are prepared to go. This is an unmanliness not worthy of you, not worthy of me.

Saladin, the greatest conqueror of his day, while dying, ordered the tunic he had on him to be carried after his death on a spear at the head of his army, and then the soldier, ever and anon, should stop and say: "Behold, all that is left of Saladin, the Emperor and conqueror. Of all the States he conquered, of all the wealth he accumulated, nothing did he retain but this shroud." I have no sympathy with such behavior or such absurb demonstration or with much that we hear uttered in regard to departure from this life to the next. There is a commonsensical idea on this subject that you and I need to consider—that there are only two styles of departure.

A thousand feet underground, by light of torch, toiling in a miner's shaft a ledge of rock may fall upon us, and we may die a miner's death. Far out to sea, falling from the slippery ratlines and broken on the halyards, we may die a sailor's death. On mission of mercy in hospital, amid broken bones and reeking leprosies and raging fever, we may die a philanthropist's death. On the field of battle, serving God and our country, the gun carriage may roll over us and we may die a patriot's death. But, after all, there are only two styles of departure; the death of the righteous and the death of the wicked, and we all want to die the former.

God grant that when that hour comes you may be at home! You want the hand of your kindred in your hand. You want your children to surround you. You want the light on your pillow from eyes that have long reflected your love. You want the room still. You do not want any curious strangers standing around watching you. You want your kindred from afar to hear your last prayer. I think that is the wish of all of us. But is that all? Can earthly friends hold us when the billows of death come up to the girdle? Can human voice charm open heaven's gate? Can human hands pilot us through the narrows of death into heaven's harbor? Can an earthly friendship shield us from the arrows of death and in the hour when satan shall practice upon us his infernal archery? No, no, no, no! Alas! poor soul, if that is all. Better die in the wilderness, far from tree shadow and from fountain, alone, vultures circling through the air waiting for our body, unknown to men, and to have no burial, if only Christ could say through the solitudes, "I will never leave thee, I will never forsake thee." From that pillow of stone a ladder would soar heavenward, angels coming and going; and across the solitude and the barrenness would come the sweet notes of heavenly minstrelsy.

Toward the last hour of our earthly residence we are speeding. When I see the sunset I say, "One day less to live." When I see the spring blossoms scattered I say, "Another season gone forever." When I close this Bible on Sabbath night I say, "Another Sabbath departed." When I bury a friend I say, "Another earthly attraction gone forever." What nimble feet the years have! The roebucks and the lightnings run not so fast. From decade to decade, from sky to sky they go at a bound.

There is a place for us, whether marked or not, where you and I will sleep the last sleep, and the men are now living who will with solemn tread carry us to our resting place. Aye, it is known in heaven whether our departure will be a coronation or a banishment. Brighter than a banqueting hall through which the light feet of the dancers go up and down to the sound of trumpeters will be the sepulchre through whose rifts the holy light of heaven streameth. God will watch you. He will send His angels to guard your slumbering ground until at Christ's behest they shall roll away the stone.

So also Christ is above all in heaven. The Bible distinctly says that Christ is the chief theme of the celestial ascription, all the thrones facing His throne, all the palms waved before His face, all the crowns down at His feet. Cherubim to cherubim, seraphim to seraphim, redeemed spirit to redeemed spirit shall recite the Saviour's earthly sacrifice.

Stand on some high hill of heaven and in all the radiant sweep the most glorious object will be Jesus. Myriads gazing on the scars of His suffering, in silence first, afterward breaking forth into acclamation. The martyrs, all the purer for the flame through which they passed, will say, "This is Jesus, for whom we died." The apostles, all the happier for the shipwreck and the scourging through which they went, will say, "This is the Jesus whom we preached at Corinth, and at Cappadocia, and at Antioch, and at Jerusalem." Little children clad in white will say, "This is the Jesus who took us in His arms and blessed us, and when the storms of the world were too cold and loud brought us into this beautiful place." The multitudes of the bereft will say, "This is the Jesus who comforted us when our hearts broke." Many who had wandered clear off from God and plunged into vagabondism, but saved by grace, will say: "This is the Jesus who pardoned us. We were guilty and He made us white as snow." Mercy boundless, grace unparalleled. And then, after each one has recited his peculiar deliverances and peculiar mercies, recited them as by solo, all the voices will come together in a great chorus, which shall make the arches echo and re-echo with the eternal reverberation of gladness and peace and triumph.

Edward I was so anxious to go to the Holy Land that when he was about to expire he bequeathed $160,000 to have his heart, after his decease, taken to the Holy Land in Asia Minor, and his request was complied with. But there are hundreds today whose hearts are already in the holy land of heaven. Where your treasures are there are your hearts also. John Bunyan, of whom I spoke at the opening of the discourse, caught a glimpse of that place, and in his quaint way he said: "And I heard in my dream, and lo! the bells of the city rang again for joy; and as they opened the gates to let in the men I looked in after them, and lo! the city shone like the sun, and there were streets of gold, and men walked on them, harps in their hands, to sing praises with all, and after that they shut up the gates, which when I had seen I wished myself among them!"

THE LABOR WORLD.

PIG iron has declined in prices.

TRADE is dull among machinists.

THE labor cost in a ton of wire-rod is $1.05.

ARMOUR, the Chicago packer, employs 7000 people.

WAGES have declined in 229 towns in Germany, out of 906.

THE strike of the section men on the Wabash Railway is ended.

THE Knights of Labor have at present about 9000 members in West Virginia.

WAGES are being reduced in Massachusetts on account of the new fifty-eight hour law.

THE boot and shoe manufacturers of New England are hurrying work as fast as possible.

A COTTON mill crisis is imminent in England, owing to a proposed reduction in wages.

CONVERTER MEN in the iron and steel mills of Pennsylvania are paid $4.50 to $8.50 per day.

NINE THOUSAND children in New York City make envelopes at 3½ cents per thousand.

THE lowest priced laborers employed in mills under the Amalgamated scale receive $1.50 a day.

THE National Union for the Development of Co-operative Industry has branches in the different States.

SERVANT girls are organizing in Chicago and intend to strike for more wages during the World's Fair.

WORKMEN are not allowed to work on the streets in New Bedford, Mass., unless they have been naturalized.

THE telegraph operators on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad secured an advance of five dollars per month.

THE Boilermakers' and Iron Ship Builders' National Union of Great Britain has $928,686.39 in its treasury.

ON Irish railways women are much employed as booking-clerks, and in Dublin tickets are given almost entirely by women.

LABOR organizations all over the country passed resolutions protesting against Sunday closing of the approaching World's Fair in Chicago.

THE capitalistic combine recently formed in San Francisco to break up the labor organizations of the Pacific Coast is said to represent at least $200,000,000.

GIRLS are employed in Pittsburg bolt factories, as also are children from six to eight years of age. The older girls, doing men's work, receive from fifty cents to $1 a day.

FIFTY Japanese laborers were forced to leave Mountain Home, the county seat of Elmore, Idaho, recently. The white sectionhands on the railroad have been superseded by the Japanese and the feeling against these newcommers is very strong.

KILLED BY BURGLARS.

Tortured and Killed for Not Telling Where Their Money Was.

Burglars entered the house of a family named Rubinstein at Warsaw, Poland, and demanded from the father his money. He refused to say where he kept it and the burglars chopped off his fingers with an axe. He still refused to tell and they brained him.

They then turned to Mrs. Rubinstein, who protested that she did not know where the money was. After torturing her also to no purpose the burglars cut her throat.

The youngest daughter was killed in the same way, and three boys of two, three and five years each, who had begun to cry, were dashed against the wall until dead.

The eldest daughter was hung up by her feet until she told where her father had kept his savings. The burglars found about 800 roubles in the chimney, to which she directed them. They then stabbed her in the breast and left her for dead.

A marketman who called at the house next day found the door open. On the floor of the first room was the eldest daughter, weak from the loss of blood but able to tell her story. The bodies of the other six had been thrown in a heap in the bedroom.

LAND OPENED.

It Reverted to the Government From the Southern Pacific.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of land in San Benito and Monterey Counties, in California, and which according to the act of Congress of September 29, 1890, revert to the Government by reason of the failure of the Southern Pacific Railroad to complete a certain portion of its line within the specified time, were thrown open to settlement a few days ago, under the Homestead act, and a large number of filings were made at the Land Office.

Some excitement attended the opening of the land, but there was no violence outside of a few fights. A few hardy women went there to take up claims, and they will probably secure lands.

SHOT BY MEXICAN RANGERS

Robbers Taken Out and Their Dead Bodies Left Where They Fell.

Several Texans from the Mexican frontier report that six of the robbers who recently attacked Quarry Foreman C. H. Wood near Trespidras, on the Mexican International road, and who attempted to murder him and afterward robbbed his car, have been arrested by Mexican Rangers, who, after identifying the men by stolen property upon their persons, took them out a short distance from the main track and put the entire number to death. The six robbers were shot and their bodies left where they fell.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 7.

Lesson Text: "The Apostles' Confidence in God," Acts iv., 19-31—Golden Text: Acts iv., 31—Commentary.

19. "But Peter and John answered and said unto them, whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye." Remember that these are two Galilean fishermen, unlearned and ignorant men (verse 13), standing in the presence of the greatest dignitaries of the Jews' religion, even in the presence of at least two of the very men who had Jesus put to death (verse 6), but they have no fear. They are like the friends of Daniel in the presence of the king of Babylon and see only one thing to do (Dan. iii., 16-18), and are ready to do it. The presence of Jesus is more to them than the presence of any or all of these men, and by His grace they will do right in His sight.

20. "For we cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard." When Jeremiah was reproached for the Word of God he said hastily that he would speak it no more, but it was a fire in his bones, and he could not keep quiet (Jer. xx., 8, 9). So it was with these men and with Paul (I John i., 1-3; Acts xxii., 15). If then we can easily keep quiet, the question is have we seen in Jesus nothing worth mentioning? If so, how different from that man of Gadera, who published through the whole city how great things Jesus had done unto him (Luke viii., 39).

21. "So when they had further threatened them they let them go, finding nothing how they might punish them, because of the people—for all men glorified God for that which was done." How often the people are ready to believe but are kept back by the rulers. There would be many more believers in a full Gospel to-day if they were not kept back by the blindness and false teachings of many preachers. As in Jeremiah's day the prophets lied in the name of the Lord and perverted His words, so it is now (Jer. xxiii., 16, 21, 25, 36). And like those rulers they would fain shut up these who speak the whole truth.

22. "For the man was above forty years old on whom this miracle of healing was shewed." Jesus healed people who had been afflicted twelve, eighteen and thirty-eight years (Luke viii., 43; xiii., 16; John v., 5), but this notable case He left for Peter and John; a handful on purpose for these gleaners in His field (Ruth ii., 16). There is nothing too hard for the Lord (Jer. xxxii., 17), and when we meet a special difficulty let us see in it a great opportunity for God to work and glorify Himself.

23. "And being let go they went to their own company, and reported all that the chief priests and elders had said unto them." They knew just where to find their friends, and without hesitation they seek those who were gathered in Jesus's name, and who were perhaps praying for the prisoners. Think of Jesus at the age of twelve, not found with the other boys, but with the learned men in the temple, and probably asking some wonderful questions (Luke ii., 46).

24. "And when they heard that they lifted up their voice to God with one accord and said, Lord, Thou art God, which hast made heaven and earth and the sea, and all that in them is." They think at once of their great and faithful Creator to whom Peter in one of his epistles teaches us to commit our souls (I Peter iv., 19). Compare Isa. xxxvii., 16; xl., 26; xlii., 5, 6; Jer. xxxii., 17. They evidently believed that their God had power to do as He pleased both in heaven and on earth (Dan iv., 35).

25. "Who by the mouth of thy servant David hast said, Why did the heathen rage, and the people imagine vain things?" Observe that it was David's mouth but not David's words. The words were the words of God. Compare Ex. iv., 12; II Sam. xxiii., 2; Jer. i., 9; John xii., 49, and be foolish enough in the eyes of earth's wise men to believe in verbal inspiration.

26. "The kings of the earth stood up and the rulers were gathered together against the Lord and against His Christ." See in the third verse of this second psalm from which we are quoting how He that sitteth in the heavens laughs at all man's vain and puny efforts against Him. Compare Isa. viii., 9, 10, xxxvii., 33-35; Ex. xiv., 31. When will men learn that all thoughts against God are vain thoughts and must perish? Surely it is very evident "the carnal mind is enmity against God" (Rom viii., 7).

27. "For a truth against Thy holy child, Jesus, whom Thou hast anointed, both Herod and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles and the people of Israel, were gathered together." There was a fulfillment of part of Ps. ii. in the treatment of Jesus by Jews and Gentiles at His crucifixion. So surely shall verse 6 be fulfilled when Jesus shall sit on David's throne at Jerusalem (Luke i., 32, 33), and verses 8, 9 shall also be fulfilled when He comes in glory, bringing all His saints with Him (Rev. ii., 26, 27).

28. "For to do whatsoever Thy hand and Thy counsel determined before to be done." "God declares the end from the beginning, and from ancient times the things that are not yet done, saying, My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my pleasure" (Isa. xlvi., 10). And yet men are free to accept or refuse His gracious invitations of mercy (John v., 40; Luke xiv., 18; John iii., 16). As surely as Christ suffered, so surely shall He reign but only such as suffer with Him shall reign with Him (II Tim. ii, 12).

29. "And now, Lord, behold their threatenings, and grant unto Thy servants, that with all boldness they may speak Thy word!" It is the Word of the Lord that shall do the work, for it is the same word that made the heavens (Ps. xxxiii., 6). The Word of God in the power of the Spirit is the Fire and Hammer that breaks the rock in pieces (Jer. xxiii., 29). As to all threatening words or letters, we have only to say, Lord, behold them! Just spread them before Him, and let Him see to it (Isa. xxxvii., 14; Ps. xxxvii., 5).

30. "By stretching forth Thine hand to heal; and that signs and wonders may be done by the name of Thy Holy Child Jesus." They remembered His promise concerning signs and wonders in Mark xvi., 17, 18.

31. "And when they had prayed, the place was shaken where they were assembled together, and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and they spake the word of God with boldness." An immediate answer to their prayer, as in the case of Daniel and Elijah (Dan. ix., 21; I Kings xviii., 37, 38). The topic upon which they spake is given in verse 33, and makes us long to know Him and the power of His resurrection, but it cannot be apart from the fellowship of His sufferings (Phil. iii., 10). Yet tremble not at the thought, for the glory will far exceed the sufferings (Rom. viii., 18), and where His love leadeth we surely cannot fear to follow.—Lesson Helper.

A FRIEND in need is a friend who generally strikes you for a quarter.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

WE have 512,500 telephones.

RAIN delayed Southern crops.

UNCLE SAM has 73,034 paupers.

IRRIGATION spreads in the West.

THE cholera is abating in Russia.

THE crop prospects in Canada are good.

THE Illinois militia have a bicycle corps.

GRASSHOPPERS have appeared in Arizona.

THERE is a great scarcity of binding twine.

THE religious war in Africa is becoming worse.

A GENERAL expansion of trade has developed itself.

CALIFORNIA is the banner State for artesian wells.

NORTHERN Mexico is again confronted by a total crop failure.

THERE is a short grain crop in Oregon, Washington and Kansas.

AT Moscow, Russia, 600 children died within a week of an intestinal disease.

TRAIN loads of Kansas and Nebraska corn are being sold in Mexico for $3 a bushel.

THE acreage of watermelons at the South is twenty-five per cent. less this year than last.

A MILLION dollar shortage has been discovered in the State accounts of Pueblo, Mexico.

THIRTY sardine factories in Maine are closed because there is no run of suitable sized fish to pack.

THE probabilities are that there will be a general improvement in business up until late in the autumn.

ANOTHER Revolutionary movement is growing in Cuba against the government of that island by Spain.

ANOTHER big crop year is on its way, and the estimated aggregate of wheat this year is 575,000,000 bushels, against 612,000,000 last year.

AN English syndacate has purchased for $1,250,000 an extensive tract near Laramie, Wyoming, upon which a Scottish colony will settle.

THE Georgia Railroad Commission has raised the valuation of the roads in that State for taxable purposes from $18,000,000 to $47,000,000.

THE North Carolina Railway Commission completed the table, showing the various railway lines. There are seventy of these, and the total length is 3548 miles.

THE San Francisco peak, near Flagstaff, Arizona, is attracting much attention this summer, and a trail has recently been completed to the top, where one can sleep on a bed of violets, and then go up a short distance and walk on six feet of snow for a change.

THE annual statement of the Pension agent at Knoxville, Tenn., shows that there were 46,362 pensioners on the list June 30th last. Of this number there were twenty-four men of the War of 1812 and 1312 widows. There 4412 Mexican veterans and 2628 widows. There are fifteen widows of the Revolution in the United States who draw pensions. Of this number seven are on the Knoxville rolls.

THERE are 3643 policemen in New York City, an increase of 1122 since 1880, an increase justified by the gain in population. Last year 90,124 persons were arrested, 18,912 of whom were females. There were 3420 persons arrested for violations of the excise law, a decrease of 1323 as compared with the preceding year. The value of lost property restored to owners was over $1,000,000. There were 203 dead bodies taken to the morgue.

SHOT BY A HORSE THIEF.

Two Deputies Killed While Trying to Capture a Kentucky Freebooter.

In Montgomery County, Kentucky, early a few mornings since, Kavanaugh Tipton, the jailer of the county; Thomas Howard, a constable, and George Rayburn, a member of the posse, were shot by John Sherrell, a horse thief. Tipton and Howard were killed and Rayburn mortally injured. Last week Sherrell stole a horse from a man who lives near the foot of the big hill in Madison County. Kavanaugh Tipton learned that Sherrell had gone to Montgomery County, and he located him at the house of George Pipps, near the Menifee line. He took Constable Tom Howard, George Rayburn, and two other men with him and started for the Pipps house.

They arrived there about 2 o'clock in the morning. Tipton led the way into the house. A voice from one of the rooms, which he recognized as that of Pipps, asked: "Who is that, and what do you want?"

"Kavanaugh Tipton," replied the jailer, "and I am out electioneering."

"All right, I'll get up and light the lamp," said Pipps. He arose, and coming toward Tipton struck a match. As he did so Tipton asked him who the man was that was in bed with him. Before Pipps could reply Sherrell fired his pistol from the bed and shot Tipton through the head. He fell without a groan. A second shot killed Tom Howard.

By this time George Rayburn had entered the room, and before he could shoot in the direction of Sherrell the latter shot him through the arm. Then Sherrell dashed out of the door and disappeared in the darkness. Rayburn followed him, but two bulldogs attacked him, inflicting fatal injuries.

SIX BOYS DROWNED.

Their Skiff Was Overturned and All Sank to Death.

Six boys, who had secured a skiff and gone bathing in the Kentucky River, were drowned a few days ago by the overturning of their boat.

The accident took place near Winchester, Ky. The larger boys undressed and went in the water, while the younger, who were unable to swim, remained in the skiff. The boys amused themselves by diving from the boat and climbing back into it. While two of them were clambering up the side together the boat was upset and the younger boys were thrown out. The survivors were thrown into a panic, and though the older ones made brave attempts at rescue they were unable to right the boat, and becoming exhausted, sank one after another before aid could be sent to them.

THE City of New Orleans has at last paid up in full its indebtedness in the celebrated Myra Clark Gaines will case. The total sum paid was $923,788, which goes to a score or more of claimants, some of whose accounts have yet to be audited. Thus ends, so far as the city is concerned as a party, the most famous litigation of the century.

AT Linden, a suburb of Hanover, Germany, some workmen jeered a passing squad of recruits, whereupon the Sergeant in charge ordered the men to charge with fixed bayonets. Many persons were severely injured.

MY BEST.

I may perform no deed of great renown,
No glorious act to millions manifest;
Yet in my little labors up and down
I'll do my best.

I may not paint a perfect masterpiece,
Nor carve a statue by the world confest
A miracle of art; yet will not cease
To do my best.

My name is upon the rolls of fame,
'Tis on the page of common life imprest;
But I'll keep marking, marking just the same,
And do my best.

Sometimes I sing a very simple song,
And send it onward to the east or west;
Although in silentness it rolls along,
I do my best.

Sometimes I write a very little hymn,
The joy within me cannot be represt;
Though no one reads, the letters are so dim,
I do my best.

And if I see some fellow traveler rise
Far, far above me; still with quiet breast
I keep on climbing, climbing toward the skies,
And do my best.

My very best, and if at close of day,
Worn out, I sit me down awhile to rest
I still will mend my garments, if I may,
And do my best.

It may not be the beautiful or grand,
But I must try to be so careful, lest
I fail to be what's put into my hand,
My very best.

Better and better every stitch must be,
The last a little stronger than the rest.
Good Master! help my eyes that they may see
To do my best.

Tools and Luck.

BY N. S. STOWELL.

There is an almost irresistible tendency whenever things go wrong to attribute lack of success to bad luck, to some other person's bad advice or influence or to almost any other cause than our own stupidity, bad management or sheer carelessness. But all the same these causes exist and are the most frequent if not the only reasons why our much-hoped-for glories fail to materialize, and our "castles in Spain" are never sufficiently tangible to give any hope that we may enter in through their enchanted portals.

It is difficult to impress upon the minds of the young and the careless the fact that lack of attention to the smaller details of a business is the most common cause of failure. This and the neglect to look after property will swamp almost any man in almost all pursuits in which he may engage.

It is a very common thing to hear a man say: "Oh, that old thing—throw it away! We will not need it again this year, and goodness knows where it will be by next year." And so some utensil or tool is thrown away, and when next it is wanted a new one must be bought when possibly a a few cents' worth of repairs, or maybe merely a little care or cleaning, would have saved a good many dollars. Even though the absolute destruction or abandonment of farm or trade implements is not directly counseled, the course which is taken amounts practically to the same thing. When the employee has finished work instead of waiting for him to put away whatever articles he may have been using, there is a hasty order to do something else, and down go tools and implements, and quite as likely they remain where they were dropped until they are again wanted.

One man, from a most prosperous business left him by a relative, became poor, largely from buying new tools. His farm and barnyards were dotted and cumbered and picked out with farming tools and machinery in all stages of decay. A threshing-machine with the wheels of one side buried hub deep in the soft ground stood at one side of the yard, and the body of the machine had slid off from the axles and was fast settling down, evidently trying to reach the same level as the wheels; a mowing-machine stood there entirely minus its woodwork, that portion of it having long since resolved itself into dust; half a dozen vehicles, the majority of them needing a couple of hours of work in repairing, but, for lack of that, rusting and rotting into a condition worse than worthless; chains, ropes, garden-tools, scythes and wheelbarrows in all stages of dilapidation, while portions of machines or smaller hand implements bristled along the tumble-down picket-fence. There were reapers, mowers, harrows, plows and cultivators, or possibly only the iron parts of them, in almost every field, while the roadside showed quite a respectable contingent of articles which had been left there "so as to be handy," and were never taken away.

And this man bought new tools and farm machinery almost every year. His harness hung in an open shed, exposed to the weather and, when he went out to drive, it sometimes gave way, and sometimes—more by good luck than good management—it didn't. A bolt came out of one corner of the frame of a light wagon-box, and the wagon grew shaky and worthless for lack of five minutes' work and a bolt.

Under this sort of management is it any wonder that it took every available dollar to buy the working-tools necessary for farm use? The only occasion for surprise is that the cash did not give out long before.

Every household, business establishment or farm should have a repair-shop or a place where things may be safely stored until they can be put in order or sent away for repairs which cannot be done at home. To put in working condition all ordinary implements should be part of the education of every child who is expected to take part in the regular routine of work.

There is almost always a natural mechanic in every family, and to the lot of such a one should fall all manner of mending and the minor reconstructing which is the veritable stich in time. These stitches save ninety and nine other stitches, and oftentimes many more dollars and cents which would otherwise go for new appliances to be used for a life time, then thrown aside and wasted like those which went before them.

The Most Important Battles.

Sir Edward Creasy, M. A., gives as the fifteen decisive battles of the world, the following:

Marathon, 490 B. C.; defeat of the Athenians at Syracuse, 413, B. C.; Arbela, 331 B. C.; Metaurus, 207 B. C.; Victory of Arminius over the Roman legions under Varus, A. D. 9; Chalons, 451; Tours, 732; Hastings, 1066; Joan of Arc's victory over the English at Orleans, 1429; the defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588; Blenheim, 1704; Pultowa, 1709; victory of the Americans over Burgoyne at Saratoga, 1777; Valmy, 1792; Waterloo, 1815. To this may be added: Gettysburg, 1863; Sadowa, 1866, and Sedan, 1870.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and to popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, and will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and preqent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satistaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50cts. and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

—A common cold should not be neglected. Downs' Elixir will cure it. For sale by T. M. Logan.

Teachers' Examinations for 1892.

The annual examination of teachers for Huntingdon county will be held as follows: Petersburg, 29; Shirleysburg, 30; Mill Creek, August 1; Mapleton, 2: Hawn's, 3; McConnellstown, 4; Marklesburg, 5; Entriken, 6; Valley (Hopewell), 8; Chestnut Grove, 9; Broad Top City, 10; Cassville, 11; Three Springs, 12; Maddensville, 13; Richvale, 15; Shade Gap, 16; Orbisonia, 17; Huntingdon (Special), Sept. 3.

Strangers must present a certificate of good moral character. No one should apply who has not read some work on the subject of teaching. Professional certificates will be granted without application, to teachers deemed worthy of them. Examinations will be both oral and written, and will begin promptly at 8.30 A. M. Directors are earnestly urged to be present.

S. G. RUDY,
County Superintendent

It Should Be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIAL AND FOR BUILDING FENCE.—Sealed proposals will be received until noon, August 4, 1892, by the school board of the borough of Mapleton for fencing the school grounds of said borough. Bidders will consider the material for and the building of the fence separately. Specifications can be seen by applying to the secretary.

T. M. LOGAN,
7-27-tf. Sec'y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Robert McIntyre, late of Shirley township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. E. McINTYRE,
June 18, 1982. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, cutting, damaging or taking away timber, gathering berries, pilfering fruit, or any other purpose.

All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. A. ANDERSON, J. M. OSWALT,
A. J. WHITE, J. W. WRIGHT,
MARTIN WILSON, EVA NUMER,
W. T. BORING, A. W. SWOPE,
GEORGE MILLER, GEORGE HALL,
J. E. WALLS.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

FREE EXCURSIONS to the WORLD'S FAIR.

FOR ALL AGENTS WHO SELL

COLUMBUS AND COLUMBIA, THE MAN AND THE NATION.

BY HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, Sec. of State, J. W. Buel, the celebrated author, John Clarke Ridpath, the famous historian, and Hon. Benj. Butterworth, Secretary and Solicitor-General of the World's Fair Association. The great Quadri-Centennial History of our country, 4 complete books in one immense volume, a quartette of world-famous authors, nearly 900 quarto pages, 400 splendid Historical Illustrations and Colored Paintings, constituting a grand pictorial panorama of our country's history. Also a complete pictorial description of the great World's Fair at Chicago, with maps, charts, &c. THE GRANDEST BOOK OF THE GREATEST CENTURY. Not the creation of one author, but the combined genius of four master minds. A complete, faithful and thrilling record of our country's history from the earliest discoveries to the present time. SELLING BY THE THOUSANDS. Everybody buys. Low price, immense sales. Now is your time to make money in the book business. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. Write for terms to agents and full particulars about free excursions to the World's Fair.

HISTORICA PUBISHING CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale the Himes farm along the Hare's Valley creek, three-fourths of a mile from Mapleton. The farm consists of

105 ACRES AND ALLOWANCES,

and is well watered. Thirty-five acres are in a fair state of cultivation and most of the remainder abounds in thrifty young timber. There is on the premises a good apple orchard of young trees and also a number of cherry trees and choice grape vines. The property is well adapted to grazing or for a truck farm. The buildings consist of a LOG HOUSE 18x22 feet, a NEW FRAME BARN 28x36 feet and necessary out-buildings. There is a never-failing spring of excellent water near the house. This property will be sold at a reasonable price and on easy terms. For further particulars, call on or address,

B. E. HIMES,
5-11-92, tf. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Millinery and Trimmings.

The undersigned has in stock the largest stock of Millinery, Fancy Goods and Trimmings kept in the southern part of the county. My stock is continually benig replenished and I am prepared to furnish whatever my customers may wish. My prices are such that I can successfully compete with any other dealer in my line of goods. Give me a call.

MRS. K. M. HENDERSON,
Saltillo, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35	Rockhill	6 30a		
		am.		6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56		9 56	12 56	
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

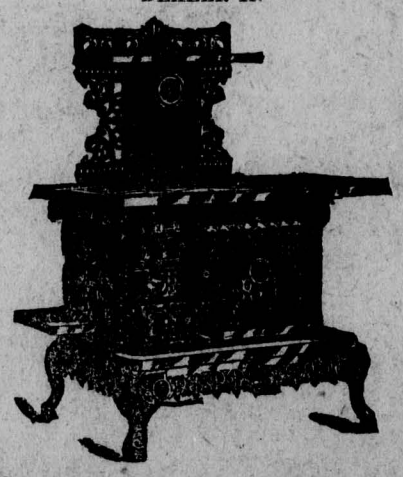
WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



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Mapleton Depot, Pa.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashion, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely illustrated. $1.50 a year. SAMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

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Philadelphia, Pa

New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
Babys Hats
and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

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MARKET STREET. - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

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Reliable Shoe Store

You will find the
Largest and best selected stock of
FOOTWEAR

in the county. All that is asked is an examination to satisfy you.

Ladies' and Misses' Hand-sewed,
Ladies' and Misses' Machine-sewed.

Men's, Boys' & Youths'
in a great variety.

☞All Shoes sold for two dollars and upwards, sold to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Geo. W. Yocum,
Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

BalmY -:- SprinG

is here according to the Almanac but it has been making considerable bluster about its advent and it isn't safe to place too much reliance in the weather yet. Nevertheless, we are preparing for warmer days. We have just received a big stack of

TRAW - HAT

and other spring goods. You will find the latest styles in our stock.

The Ladies Know

we keep the finest assortment of Dress Goods in town and this season will find us still in the lead.

SHOES! SHOES!

Ladies Shoes,
Gents Shoes,
Youths' and Misses' Shoes,
Childrens' Shoes.
Good stock and late styles.
Call and see the goods.

We keep all kinds of General Merchandise. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. G. Gillam.

Near Depot.) Mapleton Depot, Pa.